

• AN

# ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

FOR 1850.

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PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE

REPOSITORY,

No. 2, *Mingqua's Hong*.

1850.



AN

# ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

**1850,**

CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR IN THE CHINESE CYCLE ERA

**4487,**

OR THE 47<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF THE 75<sup>TH</sup> CYCLE OF SIXTY;

**BEING THE 30<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF THE REIGN OF**

**H. I. M. T'AUKWANG.**

**CANTON:**

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

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**1850.**

## Chlorophyll a fluorescence and photosynthesis in *Chlorophyceae*

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE CULTURE OF THE PUPILS ON THE PUPILS' LEARNING

## THE CHINESE CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS,

Commences with the 61st year of the Emperor Hwangti,

or 2637 years before Christ.

甲子	1804	甲戌	1814	甲申	1824	甲午	1834	甲辰	1844	甲寅	1854
乙丑	1805	乙亥	1815	乙酉	1825	乙未	1835	乙巳	1845	乙卯	1855
丙寅	1806	丙子	1816	丙戌	1826	丙申	1836	丙午	1846	丙辰	1856
丁卯	1807	丁丑	1817	丁亥	1827	丁酉	1837	丁未	1847	丁巳	1857
戊辰	1808	戊寅	1818	戊子	1828	戊戌	1838	戊申	1848	戊午	1858
己巳	1809	己卯	1819	己丑	1829	己亥	1839	己酉	1849	己未	1859
庚午	1810	庚辰	1820	庚寅	1830	庚子	1840	庚戌	1850	庚申	1860
辛未	1811	辛巳	1821	辛卯	1831	辛丑	1841	辛亥	1851	辛酉	1861
壬申	1812	壬午	1822	壬辰	1832	壬寅	1842	壬子	1852	壬戌	1862
癸酉	1813	癸未	1823	癸巳	1833	癸卯	1843	癸丑	1853	癸亥	1863

The Chinese year is luni-solar, comprising twelve lunar months, to which an intercalary month is added, when requisite to preserve correspondence with the solar year. When, during a lunar month, the sun does not enter any sign of the Zodiac, that month is intercalary, and the year contains thirteen months.

FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany.....	Jan.	6	Ascension day.....	May	9
Septuagesima.....	Jan.	27	Whit Sunday.....	May	19
Ash Wednesday...	Feb.	13	Trinity Sunday.....	May	26
Good Friday.....	March	29	Accession of Victoria, June	June	20
Easter Sunday:.....	March	31	1st Sunday in Advent, Dec.	Dec.	1

CHINESE TERMS, CALLED TSIEH.

Jan. 5.	小寒	Siau-han, 'little cold.'	159	in Capricorn.
Jan. 20.	大寒	Ta-han, 'great cold.'		
Feb. 4.	立春	Lih-ch'un, 'spring begins.'		in Aquarius.
Feb. 19.	雨水	Yü-shwui, 'rain and water.'		
Mar. 6.	驚蟄	King-chih, 'insects excited.'		in Pisces.
Mar. 21.	春分	Ch'un-fan, 'vernal equinox.'		
April 5.	清明	Tsing-ming, 'clear and bright.'		in Aries.
April 20.	穀雨	Kuh-yü, 'grain rain.'		
May 5.	立夏	Lih-hia, 'summer begins.'		
May 21.	小滿	Siau-mün, 'grain a little full.'		
June 5.	芒種	Mang-chung, 'grain spiked.'		in Gemini.
June 21.	夏至	Hiá-chí, 'summer solstice.'		
July 7.	小暑	Siau-shu, 'little heat.'		in Cancer.
July 23.	大暑	Ta-shu, 'great heat.'		
Aug. 8.	立秋	Lih-tsiu, 'autumn begins.'		in Leo.
Aug. 23.	處暑	Chü-shu, 'cessation of heat.'		
Sep. 8.	白露	Peh-lü, 'white dew.'		in Vargo.
Sep. 23.	秋分	Ts'iü-fan, 'autumnal equinox.'		in Libra.
Oct. 8.	寒露	Hán-lü, 'cold dew.'		
Oct. 23.	霜降	Shwang-kiang, 'frost descends.'		in Scorpio.
Nov. 7.	立冬	Lih-tung, 'winter begins.'		
Nov. 22.	小雪	Siu-siueh, 'little snow.'		in Sagittarius.
Dec. 7.	大雪	Ta-siueh, 'great snow.'		
Dec. 27.	冬至	Tung-chí, 'winter solstice.'	enters Capricorn.	

## ECLIPSES OF SUN IN 1850.

I. There will be an annular eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 12, central at Singapore, and visible in the morning at Canton; it commences in long.  $39^{\circ}$  E.

II. There will be a total eclipse of the sun, Aug. 7th, invisible at Canton, but seen throughout the Pacific. It commences in long.  $163^{\circ}$  E.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CHARACTERS.

Of these the Chinese have several classes: the following are the most ancient and most generally used. They consist of two sets of characters, the one of which, called **十干** *Shih kán*, the 'ten stems,' or **天干** *Tien kán*, the 'celestial stems,' includes ten characters, viz. 1 甲 Kíh, 2 乙 Yih, 3 丙 Ping, 4 丁 Ting, 5 戊 Wu, 6 己 Ki, 7 庚 Káng, 8 辛 Sin, 9 壬 Jin, 10 癸 Kwei, and, when in use,

The other set, called **十二支** *Shih-erh ch'ü*, 'the twelve branches,' and **地支** *Ti-chü*, 'terrestrial branches,' consist of the following twelve characters; 1 子 Tsz', 2 丑 Chau, 3 寅 Yin, 4 卯 Mau, 5 辰 Shin, 6 巳 Sz', 7 午 Wu, 8 未 Wi, 9 申 Shin, 10 酉 Yu, 11 戌 Siuh, 12 亥 Hái.

These characters are applied to years, months, days, and hours, as well as to the points of the compass. For chronological purposes they have been combined so as to form a cycle of sixty, as represented on page 3. *Kian*, the first of the ten, is joined to *tsz'*, the first of the twelve, and read *kíh-tsz'*, which denotes the first year, month, &c. of the cycle. In the same manner *giá* and *chau*, the second of the two sets are united, and so on through the 'ten stems.' Then *kíh*, the first of the ten, is joined to *siuh*, the 11th of the twelve, and in this manner the conjunction is continued up to sixty, when the tenth of the 'stems' and the twelfth of the 'branches' come together, and the cycle recommences. The 30th year of Taukwang, which commences on the 12th of February 1850, is the 47th of the cycle of years and is called *Kang-siuh*; the first moon of that year is the 15th of the cycle of moons, and is called *Wu-yin*; and the 1st day of the 1st moon is the 31st of the cycle of days, and is called *Kíh-wu*.

For hours (and also for the points of the compass) the 'twelve branches' are used singly. The civil day of twenty-four hours is divided into twelve periods of two hours, each called *shí shin*, which are designated by the characters of the twelve branches, in the following manner:

11 to 1, or midnight, 子 tsz', Rat.	11 to 1 or noon, 午 wú, Horse.
1 to 3—4th watch, 丑 chau, Cow.	1 to 3 - - - 未 wí, Sheep.
3 to 5—5th do 寅 yin, Tiger.	3 to 5 - - - 申 shin, Monkey
5 to 7 - - - 卯 máu, Rabbit.	5 to 7 - - - 酉 yú, Cock.
7 to 9 - - - 辰 shin, Dragon.	7 to 9—1st watch 戌 siuh, Dog.
7 to 11 - - - 巳 sz', Snake.	7 to 11—2d do. 亥 hái, Boar.

By prefixing to the characters the words 正 ching and 交 kiáu, these twelve periods are divided into twenty-four hours; thus 正子 ching-tsz' denotes midnight or 12 o'clock, and forwards to 1 o'clock; and 交子 kiáu-tsz', denotes from 11 to 12 o'clock. The shí-shin, or two hour periods, are divided into eight kih 刻 or quarters. Ching-máu yih kih 正卯一刻 signifies a quarter past six in the morning; and kiáu-shin urh kih 交辰二刻 denotes half past seven o'clock.

The night from 7 o'clock in the evening to 5 in the morning is also divided into five 更 káng, or watches, each watch consisting of one shí-shin, or of two hours.

In reference to the compass, Tsz' is the North, Wú the South, Miu the East, and Yú the West; the other eight are intermediate points between these. The 'ten stems' and 'twelve branches' are otherwise named after various animals; but are made use of in that way chiefly by the Manchus and Mongols.

The following characters, which are the names of twenty-eight constellations, are likewise employed to designate the days.

1 角 Kioh	8 斗 Tau	15 壶 Kwei	22 井 Tsing
2 亢 Kang	9 牛 Niú	16 妻 Lú	23 鬼 Kwei
3 氏 Ti	10 女 Nu	17 胃 Wei	24 柳 Liú
4 房 Fang	11 虛 Hu	18 昂 Miu	25 星 Sing
5 心 Sin	12 危 Wei	19 畢 Peih	26 張 Cháng
6 尾 Wei	13 室 Shih	20 畜 Tsz'	27 翼 Yih
7 箕 Ki	14 壁 Peih	21 參 Tsán	28 軫 Chin

These characters are applied in regular order to the days of the month. Four of them (those printed in italics) always mark the Christian Sabbath, while the others designate the week days respectively. January 1st, 1850, is designated by the 27th character yih, and February 12th, the 1st day of the Chinese year, is marked by the 13th character shih. See Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841; Chinese Chrestomathy, page 388.

AVERAGES OF THERMOMETER,  
IN HONGKONG, MACAO, CANTON, SHANGHAI, AND NINGPO.

	<i>Hongkong.</i>	<i>Macao.</i>	<i>Canton.</i>	<i>Shanghai.</i>	<i>Ningpo.</i>
<b>JANUARY</b>	Max. 73	72	74	62	43
	Min. 51	53	29	36	38
	Mean 62	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	43	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>FEBRUARY</b>	Max. 78	71	78	60	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Min. 50	49	38	32	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Mean 63	59	53	46	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>MARCH</b>	Max. 80	77	82	71	55
	Min. 48	55	44	42	45
	Mean 66	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	54	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>APRIL</b>	Max. 87	83	86	77	62
	Min. 49	66	55	45	46
	Mean 71	74	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	57
<b>MAY</b>	Max. 88	96	88	82	79
	Min. 68	71	64	64	65
	Mean 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	75	74	73
<b>JUNE</b>	Max. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	90	86	76
	Min. 75	74	74	68	70
	Mean 83	83	83	78	70
<b>JULY</b>	Max. 92	92	94	96	88
	Min. 80	81	79	75	78
	Mean 85	86	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	84
<b>AUGUST</b>	Max. 92	90	96	92	85
	Min. 78	79	75	72	79
	Mean 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	83
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	Max. 90	88	88	86	81
	Min. 76	76	70	68	75
	Mean 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	78
<b>OCTOBER</b>	Max. 90	86	85	82	73
	Min. 66	61	57	57	64
	Mean 80	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	69	70
<b>NOVEMBER</b>	Max. 85	80	80	73	62
	Min. 61	57	40	37	58
	Mean 72,6	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	59	60
<b>DECEMBER</b>	Max. 77	70	70	67	47
	Min. 51	57	45	38	40
	Mean 63,6	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	53	43

## JANUARY, 31 Days.

## Chinese XXIXth Year, XIIth and XIIth Moons.

The weather, during this month, is dry, cold, and hazy—differing but little, if at all, from that of November and December. The wind blows generally from the north, occasionally inclining to the NE. or NW. A change to the south—which may be expected at intervals of 10 or 15 days, during the winter—causes considerable variation in the temperature of the atmosphere.

Days of month	Days of moon	Chronicle of events in China, &c.				
		1	2	3	4	5
1 t	19	Trade at Canton reopened, 1839.				11. 1. 1841.
2 w	20	Captain Gribble seized and brought to Canton, 1840.				
3 t	21	Liu Tidisi imperial commissioner, 1839.				
4 f	22					11. 2. 1841.
5 s	23					
6 S	24	Epiphany.				
7 m	25	{ Forts at Chienpi taken, with great slaughter, 1841.				
8 t	26	{ Gunboat of the Lady Hughes strangled, 1785.				
9 w	27					
10 E	28	{ British forces visit Fauhwa, 1842. Philip arrived in Canton, 1843.				
11 f	29					
12 s	30					
13 S	1	First Sunday after Epiphany. TWELFTH MOON.				
14 m	2					
15 t	3					
16 w	4					
17 t	5					11. 3. 1841.
18 f	6	C. Marjoribanks, pres. E. I. Compt. China, 1832.				
19 s	7					
20 S	8	{ Elliot and Kishen's treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841.				
21 m	9	{ Second Sunday after Epiphany.				
22 t	10					
23 w	11					
24 t	12					
25 f	13					
26 s	14	{ Hongkong taken possession of, 1841. St. Paul's church at Macao burnt, 1835.				
27 S	15	{ Interview between Kishen and Elliot, 1841. September Sunday.				
28 m	16					
29 t	17	{ Lo S. Saltoun leaves China with \$3,000,000 of				
30 w	18	ransom money.				
31 t	19					

## JANUARY.

Barom. Mean, 30.22; max. 30.50; min. 30.00  
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 64, night, 50; max 74, min. 29.  
 Rain. Mean fall 64 inches; rainy days, average 34.

Days of month	Paris Midnight 6 month Unmerid.	Paris Sheffield 4th month Teer.	MEMORANDA.
1 t	7	7	Visited Lin Fa Pagoda with 2 Drs. L. G. Bridgman
2 w	8	8	
3 t	9	9	
4 f	10	10	Finished reading "2 Friends", 78 pp.
5 s	11	11	Went to Canton
6 S	12	12	Stayed at Mr. Collands -
7 m	13	13	Read "Doctrines on Holiness" - 14 pp.
8 t	14	14	
9 w	15	15	
10 t	16	16	Went to Whampoa
11 f	17	17	Went to Pagoda with Loomis & Capt. May
12 s	18	18	Went to Pui Kiong Village
13 S	19	19	
14 m	20	20	Went to Canton. Tract Meeting. Gillespie came to Whampoa
15 t	21	21	
16 w	22	22	Went to Canton. Bible translation meet.
17 t	23	23	Afai by Buddhist priest call
18 f	24	24	Capt. Major & Belize made a visit
19 s	25	25	Walk with Gillespie to Man Kiong
20 S	26	26	Read Am. Rept. Amer. Tract Soc. 32
21 m	27	27	Finished Butler's Analogy & Barnes' Essays 400 pp
22 t	28	28	
23 w	29	29	Went to Canton. Bible Meeting at Celle
24 t	30	30	Gillespie moved to my rooms
	6 month	5 month	
25 f	1	1	
26 s	2	2	
27 S	3	3	
28 m	4	4	Gillespie returned to Canton.
29 t	5	5	
30 w	6	6	
31 t	7	7	

## FEBRUARY, 28 Days.

*Chinese XXIX—XXXth Year, XIIth and Ist Moons.*

During the month the thermometer continues low; but the dry bracing cold of the three preceding months is changed for a damp and chilly atmosphere; the number of fine fair days is much diminished, and cloudy and foggy ones are more frequent in February and March than in any other months. The fog is sometimes so dense as to render objects invisible at a few yards' distance.

Day of month.	Day of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 f	20	{ Inhabitants of Hongkong declared to be British subjects, 1841.
2 s	21	
3 <b>S</b>	22	<i>Sexagesima.</i>
4 m	23	The Hyacinth enters the Harbor of Macao, 1840.
5 t	24	Rebellion broke out at Lienchau, 1832.
6 w	25	Capt. Halcon, Span. envoy, arrived in Macao, 1840.
7 t	26	
8 f	27	Snow fell in Canton, 1835. Shunchí died 1661.
9 s	28	
10 <b>S</b>	29	<i>Quinquagesima.</i>
11 m	30	Kienlung died, 1795.
12 t	1	FIRST MOON, CHINESE NEW YEAR.
13 w	2	{ Empress of China died, 1840. Elliot's second interview with Kishen, 1841. <i>Ash Wednesday.</i>
14 t	3	
15 f	4	Gov. Sii visits the U. S. ship Plymouth, 1849.
16 s	5	Ports of Hongkong and Tinghái declared free, 1841.
17 <b>S</b>	6	<i>First Sunday in Lent.</i>
18 m	7	Boat of the Nemesis fired on at Wangtong, 1841.
19 t	8	
20 w	9	
21 t	10	Medical Missionary Society organized, Canton, 1838.
22 f	11	
23 s	12	Hostilities with the English resumed, 1841.
24 <b>S</b>	13	{ Chusan evacuated by the British forces, 1841. 2d <i>Sunday in Lent.</i>
25 m	14	{ Capt. Da Costa and lieut. Dwyer killed at Wang-má-kok, 1849.
26 t	15	{ A Chinese executed before the factories, Canton, 1839. Bogue forts captured, 1841.
27 w	16	
28 t	17	

## FEBRUARY.

**Barom.** Mean, 30.13; max. 30.50; min. 29.69.  
**Thermom.** Mean at noon 57, night, 49; max. 78, min. 38.  
**Rain.** Mean fall, 1.7 inches; rainy days, average 7.

Days of month	Parsee Kulmees 6 month Surveyor.	Parsee Shanghai 5 month Summerlad	MEMORANDA.
1 f	8	8	W <sup>o</sup> French & Britzman visited me at
2 s	9	9	Weighed 159 lbs.
3 S	10	10	Miss Cameron & Harvey spent the evening
4 m	11	11	Finished Holton's Astronomy Chinese 78 pp.
5 t	12	12	Finished Harris' G. Commission. pp. 530
6 w	13	13	Gilliland & Gillespie go to H. Kong.
7 t	14	14	
8 f	15	15	Read Dr. Bettleheim's letter. 30 pp.
9 s	16	16	" Milne's N. Year's tract, Chinese 10 pp.
10 S	17	17	Read letter Shanghai Eng. missionaries. pp. 21.
11 m	18	18	Furnished Dr. J. Stanton on 8 pp. 66
12 t	19	19	Mr. Cameron & Durham breakfasted with me.
13 w	20	20	walked with Mr. Hunt & Miss Tarrant.
14 t	21	21	
15 f	22	22	Visited U. S. ship St. Mary's with 4 Chinese
16 s	23	23	Read Memoir of Drs. Remond & Braglie pp. 40
17 S	24	24	Finished "Lectures on Bungay" by Cheever. 325
18 m	25	25	"Life of Kanghi" pp. 80
19 t	26	26	"Owen on Coal Study" pp. 15
20 w	27	27	Attended Mr. Whilden's funeral.
21 t	28	28	Visited Brig. "Arab" with a Chinese officer.
22 f	29	29	
23 s	30	30	
	7 month	6 month	
24 S	1	1	Finished "Life of C. Cuvier", 96 pp.
25 m	2	2	
26 t	3	3	
27 w	4	4	Sailed round Kun Shan island in 5 hours from
28 t	5	5	

## MARCH, 31 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, 1st and 11d Moons.

The weather in the month of March is also damp and foggy, but the temperature of the atmosphere becomes considerably warmer; to preserve things from damp, it is requisite to continue the use of fires and closed doors, which the heat of the atmosphere renders very unpleasant. From March till July and August, the thermometer steadily increases in height and heat reaches its maximum degree.

Days of month	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 f	18	<i>St. David's.</i>
2 s	19	Sir Hugh Gough arrived at Whampoa, 1841.
3 S	20	<i>Third Sunday in Lent.</i>
4 m	21	Philip died in Canton, 1843.
5 t	22	
6 w	23	Napier's forts captured, 1841.
7 t	24	
8 f	25	
9 s	26	
10 S	27	{ Lin arrived in Canton, 1839. British in Chinhái and Ningpo attacked, 1842. <i>Fourth Sunday.</i>
11 m	28	British brig Ann lost on Formosa, 1842.
12 t	29	Kishen goes a state's prisoner to Peking, 1841.
13 w	30	Chinese custom-house closed at Macao, 1849.
14 t	1	<i>SECOND MOON.</i>
15 f	2	Chinese forces at Tsz'kí routed, 1841.
16 s	3	
17 S	4	{ Macartney's embassy leaves China, 1794. <i>Fifth Sunday in Lent.</i>
18 m	5	Canton under British guns, 1841.
19 t	6	Foreigners detained in Canton by Lin, 1839.
20 w	7	{ Armistice agreed upon at Canton, 1841. Gov. Bonham lands at Hongkong, 1848.
21 t	8	
22 f	9	British ship <i>Sarah, first free trader</i> , sailed, 1834.
23 s	10	Kiying appointed commander-in-chief, 1842.
24 S	11	{ Captain Elliot forced his way to Canton, 1839. Friend of China commenced, 1842. <i>[Sixth Sunday in Lent.]</i>
25 m	12	<i>Lady Day.</i>
26 t	13	
27 w	14	
28 t	15	20,283 Chests of Opium surrendered, 1839.
29 f	16	Rebellion broke out at Lienchau, 1832. <i>Good Friday.</i>
30 s	17	Sir John F. Davis leaves China, 1848.
31 S	18	

## MARCH. 1862

Barom. Mean, 30.17; maxim. 30.50; min. 29.95.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon 72, night, 60; max. 82; min. 44.  
 Rain Mean fall, 24 inches; average rainy days, 6.

Day of month	Parson Kudmen 7 month Mayher	Parson Shenhai 6 month Surreyvar	MEMORANDA.
1 f	6	6	
2 s	7	7	Finished "Mitchell's Astronomy" 336 pp.
3 S	8	8	Read "Great Truths in 8 Words" 94 pp.
4 m	9	9	" " "Withered Branch" 70 pp.
5 t	10	10	Att. Concert at Dr. Parker's. Mr. Burns conducted
6 w	11	11	Read Rept. of Dr. Hudson's Hospital 30 pp.
7 t	12	12	Finished Capt. Lock's Events in China - pp.
8 f	13	13	Steward of Ship "Channing" missing.
9 s	14	14	4 Chinese friends dined with me.
10 S	15	15	Finished "Night of Toil" pp. 118.
11 m	16	16	Read Conversation on Training the Young pp. 26.
12 t	17	17	Finished Affairs tract 72 pp.
13 w	18	18	Received De Bethel's letter pp. 35
14 t	19	19	" " Memoir of Dr. R. Peters pp. 229
15 f	20	20	in Chinese Almanac pp. 14.
16 s	21	21	
17 S	22	22	Went to Pagoda with Dr. Legge.
18 m	23	23	Went to Pagoda with Dr. Legge.
19 t	24	24	Whampoa Bethel dedicated - Loomis sick
20 w	25	25	Went to Whampoa pagoda with S. W. Will
21 t	26	26	
22 f	27	27	Received a letter from Mr. Whilden.
23 s	28	28	
24 S	29	29	Finished "Advice to a Yng. Christian" pp. 160.
25 m	30	30	Hindered from putting up Mr. Whilden's gro
8 month	7 month		
26 t	1	1	Mr. Whilden sailed for America in "E. Ellen"
27 w	2	2	
28 t	3	3	Visited Hong with Mr. Burns.
29 f	4	4	Finished S. J. King's notes, pp. 32.
30 s	5	5	
31 S	6	6	12 visitors to read Bible & converse

## APRIL, 30 Days.

XXXth Year, II<sup>d</sup> and III<sup>d</sup> Moons.

The thick fogs which begin to disappear towards the end of March are in April seldom if ever seen. The atmosphere, however, continues damp, and rainy days are not unfrequent. At the same time, the thermometer gradually rises, and the nearer approach of the sun renders that heat more perceptible. In this and the summer months, southerly winds generally prevail; frequently however, they veer to the eastward.

Days of month.	Days of moon	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 m	19	
2 t	20	
3 w	21	Confucius died, <del>at</del> 72, b. c. 429.
4 t	22	Queen of Portugal born, 1819.
5 f	23	Kwoh Síping strangled at Macao, 1838.
6 s	24	{ The emperor's annual ploughing. Sir John Davis makes an arrangement with Kíying, 1847.
7 S	25	<i>Low Sunday.</i>
8 m	26	
9 t	27	
10 w	28	Kíying appointed imperial commissioner, 1842.
11 t	29	H. B. M. Commission return to Canton, 1837.
12 f	1	THIRD MOON.
13 s	2	
14 S	3	{ Yishán, Lungwan, and Kí Kung arrive in Canton, 1841. <i>Second Sunday after Easter.</i>
15 m	4	
16 t	5	
17 w	6	
18 t	7	
19 f	8	First steamer, the <i>Forbes</i> , reaches China, 1830.
20 s	9	
21 S	10	<i>Third Sunday after Easter.</i>
22 m	11	{ E. I. Company ceased to trade with China, 1834. Schooner Emma attacked near Chuenpí, 2 Englishmen killed.
23 t	12	
24 w	13	<i>St. George.</i>
25 t	14	
26 f	15	
27 s	16	
28 S	17	<i>Fourth Sunday after Easter.</i>
29 m	18	
30 t	19	

## APRIL.

Barom. Mean 30.03; max. 30.25; min. 29.85,  
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 77, night, 68; max. 86; min. 56,  
 Rain. Mean fall, 5.63 inches; average rainy days, 10.

Days of month	Farree Kulme's 8 month Abda	Farree Shemesh 7 month Mayher	MEMORANDA.
1 m	7	7	M. Concert at Dr. Parkers
2 t	8	8	
3 w	9	9	Visit from 4 Mfrs Han of Sin Chau villa
4 t	10	10	Took tea with Dr. Lemer at his chao
5 f	11	11	Finished Dennis had on Truth 23 pp.
6 s	12	12	Saw moonship at the tombs in Pak Teng
7 S	13	13	Called on "Long Jenny" in Whampoa
8 m	14	14	Az went to Macao.
9 t	15	15	Finished L. Richmond's Letters pp. 200.
10 w	16	16	Tea at Bethel with Loomis & Mrs. —
11 t	17	17	Went to Lin Fa Pagoda with W <sup>m</sup>
12 f	18	18	Went to Canton with Dr. W <sup>m</sup> W <sup>m</sup>
13 s	19	19	Went to Canton with Dr. W <sup>m</sup>
14 S	20	20	
15 m	21	21	Finished Bingham's S. Islands pp. 615
16 t	22	22	Flourished Bingham's S. Islands pp. 615
17 w	23	23	Read Dr. Cox's Sermon pp. 45
18 t	24	24	Read Mrs. <sup>2</sup> Chronicle pp. 10.
19 f	25	25	Read Mrs. <sup>2</sup> Chronicle pp. 10.
20 s	26	26	Ship "Flavious" sailed for S. Islands.
21 S	27	27	25 at P. Worship — 2-2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> o'clock 1 <sup>st</sup> of M
22 m	28	28	20 Kneaded in prayer
23 t	29	29	Read Rept of A. B. C. F. for 1849 pages 6
24 w	30	30	Sick at home — Visit from T. ye
	9 month	8 month	
25 t	1	1	
26 f	2	2	Loomis & Lysoon started for Ningpo
27 s	3	3	
28 S	4	4	10 at P. Worship. Bridgeman preached at Be
29 m	5	5	Went to Canton with Bridgeman, returned with 2
30 t	6	6	Visit from old Mr. Fung & Mr. Cambie

## MAY, 31 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, III<sup>d</sup> and IV<sup>th</sup> Moons.

In this month the heat is fully set in, and it is—particularly in Canton—often oppressive, the more so from the closeness of the atmosphere, the winds being usually light and variable. This is the most rainy month in the year, averaging fifteen days and a half of heavy rain; cloudy days without rain, however, are of frequent occurrence, and one half of the month averages fine sunny weather.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 w	20	{ Famine in Kiángnán, Chehkiáng, and Húpeh, 1832. The Hongkong Gazette commenced, 1841.
2 t	21	
3 f	22	
4 s	23	
5 S	24	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i>
6 m	25	British troops evacuate Ningpo, 1842.
7 t	26	
8 w	27	
9 t	28	<i>Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.</i>
10 f	29	
11 s	30	
12 S	1	{ E. I. Co.'s garden demolished, by lieut-governor Chú, 1831. <i>FOURTH MOON. Sunday after Ascension.</i>
13 m	2	
14 t	3	
15 w	4	
16 t	5	British forces arrive off Chápu, 1842.
17 f	6	
18 s	7	Chápu carried by storm, 1842.
19 S	8	<i>Whitsunday—Pentecost.</i>
20 m	9	
21 t	10	{ British ships at Canton attacked, 1841. The delivery of the 20,283 chests opium completed, 1839.
22 w	11	Foreign factories pillaged, 1841.
23 t	12	
24 f	13	Queen Victoria born, 1818.
25 s	14	Canton surrounded by British forces, 1841.
26 S	15	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>
27 m	16	The city of Canton ransomed for six millions, 1841.
28 t	17	
29 w	18	
30 t	19	A Congregational Association formed in Canton, 1846.
31 f	20	Chinese Repository commenced, 1832.

## MAY.

Barom. Mean, 29.92; max. 30.10; min. 29.80.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon 78; night, 72; max. 88, min. 61.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 11.8½ in.; average rainy days, 15½.

Days of month	Parsee Kuinees 9 month Adler.	Parsee Shenshai 8 month Aldia.	MEMORANDA.
1 w	7	7	Read C. Repentory for April pp 30.
2 t	8	8	Finished "Fortune's Wanderings." pp. 406.
3 f	9	9	Artz returned
4 s	10	10	Messrs French & Hamby, slept the evening with
5 S	11	11	12 persons at P. Worship
6 m	12	12	M. Concert at Dr. Parker's
7 t	13	13	Read Legge's pamphlet on t. pp. 43.
8 w	14	14	Finished Dennis' tract on Elijah. Chinese. H.
9 t	15	15	tea with Mr. Cooper & Capt. Woodlin
10 f	16	16	
11 s	17	17	Finished the "Excellent Woman" pp. 75.
12 S	18	18	8 boys in A.M. at P. Worship 30 persons at P. M. " "
13 m	19	19	
14 t	20	20	
15 w	21	21	Scholars ran away
16 t	22	22	
17 f	23	23	
18 s	24	24	Interview with 4 relatives of scholars Mrs. Mrs. daughter born
19 S	25	25	18 persons at P. Worship. Mr. Brown spoke
20 m	26	26	Ahing & Kyong Ahing returned to school
21 t	27	27	Finished "Letters on Missions" pp. 2
22 w	28	28	Mission Meeting at Mr. Mrs.
23 t	29	29	Atai & Yóng Ki returned to school
24 f	30	39	Rev. MacLay arrived at Whampoa
10 month 9 month	1	1	Mr. Place begged lodgings & food.
	2	2	35 Persons at P. Worship
27 m	3	3	In danger from robbers at il Chii
28 t	4	4	Tea with Capt. & Mr. Michie
29 w	5	5	Mr. Place began to board with me
30 t	6	6	
31 f	7	7	

## JUNE, 30 Days.

*Chinese XXXth Year, IVth and Vth Moons.*

The month of June is also a very wet month, although, on an average, the number of rainy days is less than in the other summer months. The thermometer in June rises several degrees higher than in the month of May, and falls but little at night—it is this latter circumstance, chiefly, which causes the exhaustion often felt in this country from the heat of summer—no opportunity being afforded for regaining strength.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 s	21	
2 <b>S</b>	22	<i>First Sunday after Trinity.</i>
3 m	23	Lord J. S. Churchill died off Macao, 1840.
4 t	24	
5 w	25	Kiying arrived in Canton, 1843.
6 t	26	
7 f	27	
8 s	28	Mr. Summers released from Macao, 1849.
9 <b>S</b>	29	<i>Second Sunday after Trinity.</i>
10 m	1	<b>FIFTH MOON.</b>
11 t	2	Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640,
12 w	3	
13 t	4	Sir Le F. Senhouse died at Hongkong, 1841.
14 f	5	{ Russian and Chinese treaty, 1728. Capt Elliot appointed chief sup. of British trade, 1836.
15 s	6	British troops arrived before Wusung, 1842.
16 <b>S</b>	7	Wusung taken, 1842.— <i>Third S. after Trinity.</i>
17 m	8	
18 t	9	
19 w	10	Shanghai occupied by British forces, 1842.
20 t	11	{ Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793. Victoria's accession, 1837.
21 f	12	{ Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer arrived in the Wellesley, 1840.
22 s	13	Port of Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840.
23 <b>S</b>	14	{ The destruction of 20,283 chests of opium com- pleted by Lin at the Bogue, 1839. Kiying visits Hongkong, 1843. <i>Fourth S. after Trinity.</i>
24 m	15	<i>Midsummer day.</i>
25 t	16	
26 w	17	Treaty of Nanking exchanged at Hongkong, 1843.
27 t	18	
28 f	19	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
29 s	20	
30 <b>S</b>	21	{ Expedition to China arrived, 1840. <i>Fifth Sunday     after Trinity.</i>

JUNE,

*Barom.* Mean height 29.88; max. 30.00; min. 29.75,  
*Thermom.* Mean at noon, 85, night, 79; max. 90; min. 74.  
*Rain.* Mean fall, 11.1 in.; average rainy days, 9.

Days of month	Parsee Kadimes 10 month Deigh.	Parsee Shenshai 9 month Adler.	MEMORANDA.
1 s	8	8	Ang ships as steward in Brig Frolic for 6 days.
2 S	9	9	14 persons at P. Worship
3 m	10	10	
4 t	11	11	
5 w	12	12	
6 t	13	13	Mr. G. J. Sonaway a Linguist called at schoolroom
7 f	14	14	
8 s	15	15	17 persons at P. Worship
9 S	16	16	
10 m	17	17	Rev. MacLay went to HKong
			Went to Bamboo Town with Mr. Hunt & Dr. B.
11 t	18	18	Weighted 185 lbs.
12 w	19	19	Sent Keetagn & Achoi as steward & cook of B. Govt. (Dennistown) to Valparaiso.
13 t	20	20	
14 f	21	21	Exhibited M. Lantern at Amoris Home
15 s	22	22	Read 33 <sup>rd</sup> Rept. of A. B. Soc. 40
16 S	23	23	14 Persons at P. Worship. 24 at Mr. Hunt's
17 m	24	24	John Brown began to board with me
18 t	25	25	Exhibited M. Lantern in Market House
19 w	26	26	
20 t	27	27	
21 f	28	28	(Tea with P. Middap - Wilkes, Jones, Whiting)
22 s	29	29	Went with Mr. Brown to Kow Shan
23 S	30	30	12 at P. Worship. M
	11 month	10 month	
24 m	1	1	
25 t	2	2	
26 w	3	3	Exhibited M. Lantern on Bethel
27 t	4	4	
28 f	5	5	
29 s	6	6	
30 S	7	7	12 persons at P. Worship

## JULY, 31 Days.

## Chinese XXXth Year, Vth and VIth Moons.

During July—which is the hottest month in the year—the average height of the thermometer is 88° in the shade, at noon, both at Canton and Macao. This month is subject to frequent and heavy showers of rain, and—as is also the month of August—to storms of thunder and lightning. The winds, with very little variation, blow steadily during the whole month from the south or south-wests.

Day of month.	Day of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 m	22	
2 t	23	The Blonde visited Amoy, 1840.
3 w	24	Treaty of Wánghiá signed, 1844.
4 t	25	{ The Rev. Dr. Milne arrived in Macao, 1811. The Morrison sailed for Japan, 1837.
5 f	26	Tínghái first taken, 1840.
6 s	27	Bark Troughton plundered by pirates, 1835.
7 s	28	{ Lin Weihí killed, 1839. Queen's Road chapel at Hongkong dedicated, 1842. <i>Sixth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
8 m	29	Riot, and several Chinese shot in Canton, 1846.
9 t	1	SIXTH MOON.
10 w	2	The Yángtsz' kiáng blockaded, 1840.
11 t	3	Amberst's embassy arrived, 1816.
12 f	4	Admiral Maitland arrived in the Wellesley, 1838.
13 s	5	First English ship reached China, 1635.
14 s	6	<i>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>
15 m	7	Lord Napier and suite arrived, 1834.
16 t	8	British trade reopened, 1841.
17 w	9	Dutch Denziby arrived at Peking, 1656.
18 t	10	Grand Canal blockaded, 1842.
19 f	11	
20 s	12	
21 s	13	{ Typhoon, 1841. Chípkjáng fú carried by storm, 1842. <i>Eighth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
22 m	14	
23 t	15	
24 w	16	
25 t	17	{ A murderous attack on a party at Yüétáu in Honam, 1846.
26 f	18	A second typhoon this year, 1841.
27 s	19	
28 s	20	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
29 m	31	Hon. A. H. Everett died, 1847.
30 t	22	
31 w	23	Gov. Lin and Tang sentenced to banishment, 1841.

## JULY.

Barom. Mean height, 29.83; max. 30; min. 29.60.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon 88, night, 81; max. 94; min. 79.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 7.74 in.; average rainy days, 10.

Days of month	Parsee Kuttness 11 month Bummon	Parsee Shenshui 10 month Deigh.	MEMORANDA.
1 m	8	8	Went to Canton with Mr. Symes of Ship Barr
2 t	9	9	Dr. Ball's infant daughter died
3 w	10	10	Exhibited Mr. Lantern to Capt Adams, Mate of
4 t	11	11	Dined with 20 gentlemen at Mr. Hunt's chop
5 f	12	12	J. Brown went to board on Antelope
6 s	13	13	Went to Lan Tan with Mr. Brown
7 S	14	14	15 present at P. Worship
8 m	15	15	J. Brown sailor recovered to Antelope
9 t	16	16	Finished Reading Proverb Philosophy 244
10 w	17	17	Exhibited Mr. Lantern at Chinehen Tong
11 t	18	18	M. Lantern at Shek Kiong coffin shop
12 f	19	19	Finished Memoirs of Mr. Heron pp. 31
13 s	20	20	21
14 S	21	21	No meeting, attended funeral & rainy
15 m	22	22	Finished Brown's Psychology pp. 436
16 t	23	23	Read "Philosophy of Language" pp. 13.
17 w	24	24	" " Lamartine" in Met. Review " 23
18 t	25	25	" Chalmers" " " 25
19 f	26	26	Ailing with diarrhea & heat. 61
20 s	27	27	
21 S	28	28	14 at P. Worship
22 m	29	29	3 Mfns Hins from Lin Chan called
23 t	30	30	Finished Moffat's S. Africa pp. 406
24 w	1	1	Loomis returned to Whampoa
25 t	2	2	
26 f	3	3	Read Chinese tract on Gospel pp. 10
27 s	4	4	6 persons at P. Worship.
28 S	5	5	Finished Life of Dallak pp. 367.
29 m	6	6	
30 t	7	7	
31 w	8	8	Typhoon at Whampoa

## AUGUST, 31 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, VIth and VIIth Moons.

During this month the heat is as oppressive generally as in the month of July—often indeed it is more so, although the thermometer usually stands lower. Towards the close of the month, when summer begins to break up, the wind occasionally veers from southeast to north and northwest. Tyoons seldom occur earlier than the first of this month, or later than the end of Sep-

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t	24	{ Chinese Periodical commenced, by Mr. Gutzlaff, 1833. Dr. Morrison died at Canton, æt. 53, 1844.
2 f	25	
3 s	26	Tyfoon, barom. 28.10, 1832.
4 S	27	{ British fleet arrived before Nanking, 1842. <i>Tenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
5 m	28	
6 t	29	A tyfoon, 1835. Mr. Stanton made prisoner, 1840.
7 w	30	
8 t	1	<b>SEVENTH MOON.</b>
9 f	2	{ Batavia taken by the English, 1811. British squadron arrived off the Pei ho, 1840.
10 s	3	Sir H. Pottinger and Sir W. Parker arrive, 1841.
11 S	4	{ Captain Elliot entered the Pei ho, 1840. <i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>
12 m	5	
13 t	6	174 British prisoners executed on Formosa, 1842.
14 w	7	
15 t	8	{ Commissioners Húngan and Húsungah arrived, 1832. Hon. J. W. Davis arrives, 1848.
16 f	9	
17 s	10	
18 S	11	<b>Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.</b>
19 m	12	Barrier at Macao, attacked 1840.
20 t	13	
21 w	14	Sir H. Pottinger landed in Hongkong, 1841.
22 t	15	Gov. Amaral assassinated, 1849.
23 f	16	[China, 1841.
24 s	17	Attack on the Black Joke, 1839. Capt. Elliot leaves
25 S	18	{ Brit. Cham. Com. formed, 1835. Passalhão fort taken by the Portuguese, 1849.—13th S. after T.
26 m	19	
27 t	20	British leave Macao, 1839. Amoy taken, 1841. [rison died, 1843.
28 w	21	
29 t	22	Treaty of Nanking signed, 1842. Hon. J. R. Mor-
30 f	23	Conference at Tientsin, 1840.
31 s	24	Three sons at one birth, Whampoa, 1832.

## AUGUST.

Barom. Mean, height 29 85 in. max. 30; min. 29.55  
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 85, night, 78; max 90, min. 75.  
 Rain. Mean fall 9.9 in.; average rainy days, 12½.

Days of month	Parsee Kutmees 12 month Espundad	Parsee Shenhai 11 month Bummon.	MEMORANDA.
1 t	9	9	E. M. Lanen began to board with me
2 f	10	10	Revision Committee met at Footy Hong
3 s	11	11	E. M. Lanen went to brig Eagle
4 S	12	12	
5 m	13	13	Read F teacher on 10 Commands Chinese & English
6 t	14	14	Chas. Fellows began to board with me
7 w	15	15	
8 t	16	16	
9 f	17	17	D. Ogleby Gen. arrived at Canton
10 s	18	18	
11 S	19	19	
12 m	20	20	Mrs. Parkey, Mr. Roberts & Wife, Miss Baker arrived at Canton
13 t	21	21	
14 w	22	22	
15 t	23	23	
16 f	24	24	Went to Canton
17 s	25	25	
18 S	26	26	20 persons at P. Worship - Wms assisted
19 m	27	27	
20 t	28	28	
21 w	29	29	Mission meeting at Mr. Bridgman's
22 t	30	30	5 Lunachas hired room at \$2, in month
23 f	1	1	50cts. a meal for 5 men
24 s	2	2	C. Fellows ship'd on S. Luuan
25 S	3	3	
26 m	4	4	20 persons at P. Worship & 13 Lunachas
27 t	5	5	Ship S. Russell aground on Blenheim Rea
28 w	1	6	Finished "Glorious of Italy, pp. 332.
29 t	2	7	C. Fellows returned from S. Luuan
30 f	3	8	Finished reading Ulises Life pp. 549
31 s	4	9	" Lights &c. of S. Life pp. 269

## SEPTEMBER, 30 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, VIIth and VIIIth Moons.

In the month of September, the monsoon is entirely broken up, and north-easterly winds begin to blow, but with very little alleviation of the heat. This is the period most exposed to the description of hurricanes called *tyfoons*, the range of which extends southwards over about one half of the Chinese sea, and northward to the coast of Japan. They have appeared with the greatest severity in the gulf of Tonquin.

Days of month	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events of China, &c.
1 S	25	{ Tyfoon, 1848, Isabella Robertson founded. 14th Sunday after Trinity.
2 m	26	Kiáking died, 1820.
3 t	27	
4 w	28	{ Dr. Morrison arrived in Canton, 1807. Attack on Kaulung by capt. Elliot, 1839.
5 t	29	
6 f	1	{ Guard of Marines landed in Canton, 1834. EIGHTH MOON.
7 s	2	{ Imogene and Andromache pass the Bogue, 1834. Jewish æra, year 5611, commences.
8 S	3	15th Sunday after Trinity.
9 m	4	News of the treaty of peace reached Hongkong, 1842.
10 t	5	
11 w	6	{ Imogene and Andromache anchored at Whampoa, 1834.
12 t	7	{ Táukwáng born, 1782. Canton Press begun, 1835. Bilbaino burnt, 1839.
13 f	8	
14 s	9	R. Thom died at Ningpo, 1846.
15 S	10	{ The Kite, capt. Noble, lost in the Yángtsz', 1840. 16th Sunday after Trinity.
16 m	11	Captain Anstruther seized, 1840.
17 t	12	
18 w	13	
19 t	14	Steamer Madagascar burnt, 1841.
20 f	15	
21 s	16	Steamer Jardine arrived, 1835.
22 S	17	17th Sunday after Trinity.
23 m	18	
24 t	19	
25 w	20	
26 t	21	Nerbudda lost on Formosa, 1841.
27 f	22	Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840.
28 s	23	Morrison Education Society organized, 1836.
29 S	24	Michælmas Day. 18th Sunday after Trinity.
30 m	25	

## SEPTEMBER.

Barom. Mean height 23.91 in.; max 30.10; min. 29.70.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 83, night, 76; max. 88, min. 70.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 10.9 in.; average rainy days, 10.

Days of month	Pressure 1st month Per cent.	Barom. Shanghai (2 month) Expenditure	Persons 10	MEMORANDA.
1 s	5	10	3 persons at religious service	
2 m	6	11	Finished reading Gospel Studies pp. 373	
3 t	7	12		
4 w	8	13		
5 t	9	14		
6 f	10	15		
7 s	11	16		
8 s	12	17	25 persons at P. Worship.	
9 m	13	18	Went to Po Lo with Mr. Keeler. New	
10 t	14	19		
11 w	15	20	Breakfasted at Bethel with Mrs. Haphee & son	
12 t	16	21	Walked round city with Mr. Keeler	
13 f	17	22	Went to Fa Si with Brown, Wilkinson &	
14 s	18	23		
15 s	19	24	20 persons at P. Worship - Mr. Lau, Mr.	
16 m	20	25	Mrs Parker, Holson & French returned from	
17 t	21	26	Sea at Mr. Hunt's. Went to Whampoa town	
18 w	22	27		
19 t	23	28	Finished reading Manners &c of Japanese - pp. 4	
20 f	24	29		
21 s	25	30		
22 s	26	1	11 persons at P. Worship	
23 pm	27	2	Read Horoboku Friend	60 pp.
24 t	28	3		
25 w	29	4	Went to Pageda with Keeler, Thulick, Wil	
26 t	30	5	Nearly capsized in a boat with Mrs. Ball &	
27 f	1 month	1 month	Mr. Lobschied visited me	
28 s	2	2	Advertisement of temple on my house	
29 S	3	3	23 persons at P. Worship.	
30 m	4	4	Temple handbill on my house	

## OCTOBER, 31 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, VIIIth and IXth Moons.

Northerly winds prevail throughout this month, occasionally veering to north-east or northwest; but the temperature of the atmosphere is neither so cold nor so dry as in the following months; neither does the northerly wind blow so constantly—southerly and easterly winds intervening every now and then. The winter usually sets in with three or four days of light drizzling rain.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t	26	Tinghái retaken, 1841.
2 w	27	
3 t	28	Rev. J. A. Gonçalves died, 1841.
4 f	29	
5 s	1	NINTH MOON.
6 S	2	{ Alexander H. Everett, commissioner of U. S. A. arrived, 1847. 19th Sunday after Trinity.
7 m	3	
8 t	4	Supplementary Treaty signed at the Bogue, 1843.
9 w	5	
10 t	6	Chinhü taken, 1841.
11 f	7	{ Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834, and J. F. Davis succeeded as Chief Superintendent.
12 s	8	Halley's comet observed in Canton, 1835.
13 S	9	{ Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841. 20th Sunday after Trinity.
14 m	10	
15 t	11	{ Yukieu, imperial commissioner in Chehkiáng, committed suicide, 1841.
16 w	12	
17 t	13	
18 f	14	
19 s	15	
20 S	16	{ Nemesis and Phlegethon go to Yüyáu, 1841. 21st Sunday after Trinity.
21 m	17	
22 t	18	
23 w	19	58 piratical vessels destroyed by Capt. Hay, 1849.
24 t	20	{ Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844.
25 f	21	
26 s	22	In Canton, 1200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843.
27 S	23	23d Sunday after Trinity.
28 m	24	{ Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1822. Admiral Collier died at Hongkong, 1849.
29 t	25	
30 w	26	
31 t	27	

## OCTOBER.

Barom. Mean height, 30.1 in.; max. 30.20; min. 29.50.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 77, night, 69; max 85, min. 57.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 5.5 in.; average rainy days, 5.

Days of month	1 <sup>st</sup> fall Kutness 2 month Archest.	2 <sup>nd</sup> fall Shenval 1 month Febrileon.	MEMORANDA.
1 t	5	5	Visited Ling Kee in H <sup>er</sup> #
2 w	6	6	Handick of temple taken down
3 t	7	7	Read Funeral Sermon of Mrs. Walcott 40,
4 f	8	8	" History of Virginia — pp. 50.
5 s	9	9	{ Poem by Ray Palmer pp. 13.
6 S	10	10	{ " of Vale Coston pp. 28
7 m	11	11	{ 10 at P. Worship
8 t	12	12	{ Math. Review of C. L. Adams pp. 25
9 w	13	13	{ and meaning of Hebrew day
10 t	14	14	Went to P. Worship with Dr. Sage
11 f	15	15	Beecher went to Canton
12 s	16	16	Went to Canton Revision Meeting
13 S	17	17	Visited Lip Tak fort
14 m	18	18	12 at P. Worship
15 t	19	19	J. Beecher returned from Canton
16 w	20	20	Stoned at Pui Kong village,
17 t	21	21	Went to Canton, stay lodged at W <sup>m</sup>
18 f	22	22	Went to Canton, stay lodged at W <sup>m</sup>
19 s	23	23	Tea at ill. Shirts
20 S	24	24	11 Persons at P. Worship
21 m	25	25	Measured P <sup>o</sup> khau pagoda 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by J.
22 t	26	26	Went to Canton with Mr. Kiefer
23 w	27	27	Read Marco Polo pp. 148.
24 t	28	28	Went to Pagoda with Louis, Capt. Dr. Burley & Co 150 ft. high
25 f	29	29	Same Russell said 5 passengers
26 s	30	30	Went to Pak Teng
27 S	1	1	20 persons at P. Worship.
28 m	2	2	
29 t	3	3	
30 w	4	4	
31 t	5	5	

## NOVEMBER, 30 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, IXth and Xth Moons.

The month of November, and the two following are the most pleasant in the year,—at least to the feelings of persons from the more northern climates. Though the thermometer is not often below 40, and seldom so low as 30 degrees, the cold of a Chinese winter is often very severe. Ice sometimes forms about one eighth of an inch thick. This is usually in December or January.

Day of month.	Day of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.	18	19	20
1 f	28		0	6	15
2 s	29	Factories in Canton burnt, 1829. 11	61	0	0
3 S	30	{ 29 war junks destroyed at Chuenpi, 1839. 23d Sunday after Trinity.	61	0	0
4 m	1	{ TRINITY MOON. Anglo-Chinese college commenced at Malacca, 1818.	61	61	0
5 t	2		61	61	0
6 w	3	{ Truce agreed on at Canton, 1840. Mohammedan year 1267 commences.	61	61	0
7 t	4		61	61	0
8 f	5	U. S. ship Peacock arrived, 1832.	61	61	0
9 s	6		61	61	0
10 S	7	{ Sir Andrew Ljungstedt died, Macao, 1835. 24th Sunday after Trinity.	61	61	0
11 m	8		61	61	0
12 t	9		61	61	0
13 w	10	Earthquake at Shánghái, 1847.	61	61	0
14 t	11		61	61	0
15 f	12		61	61	0
16 s	13		61	61	0
17 S	14	{ Shánghái opened to commerce, 1843. 25th S. after Trinity.	61	61	0
18 m	15	New empress succeeds, 1834.	61	61	0
19 t	16		61	61	0
20 w	17	Captain Elliot returned from the Pei ho, 1840.	61	61	0
21 t	18		61	61	0
22 f	19		61	61	0
23 s	20	In Canton, 1400 buildings burnt, 1835.	61	61	0
24 S	31	26th Sunday after Trinity.	61	61	0
25 m	22		61	61	0
26 t	23		61	61	0
27 w	24	{ General Chamber of Commerce formed in Canton, 1836.	61	61	0
28 t	25	{ Kishen arrived at Canton, 1841. Society D. U. Knowledge formed at Canton, 1834.	61	61	0
29 f	26		61	61	0
30 s	27	St. Andrew's.	61	61	0

## NOVEMBER.

Barom. Mean height, 30.16 in.; max. 30.55; min. 29.95.

Thermom. Mean at noon, 67; night, 57; max, 80, min. 40.

Rain. Mean fall, 2.45 in.; average rainy days, 3.

Days of month	Parsey Kildare's 3 month Khorat	Parsey Sub-tropical 2 months Arlebost	Parsey Sub-tropical 3 months Arlebost	Notes on Climate, has reference to altitude only dinner and return in high regions and in low that a temperature is not to be expected only according to latitude & altitude, & not to region	MEMORANDA
1 f	6	6	6	Beecher went to Canton with - of	
2 s	7	7			
3 S	8	8	- 12 persons at P. Worship		
4 m	9	9	- Beecher shpt on "Carthage" Capt Ropes.		
5 t	10	10	Walk'd round Canton with Mr. Ford of "Sh		
6 w	11	11	- ASZ went home. Then came as co		
7 t	12	12	Visited Tsay & Bethel with C. T. Weston school		
8 f	13	13	" Sz. Na Shan village.		
9 s	14	14	- Finished reading "Mandarin Motives" - 300,		
10 S	15	15	18 at P. Worship		
11 m	16	16	Read "Philosophy of Consecrations" pp. 9		
12 t	17	17			
13 w	18	18			
14 t	19	19	Dined at Dr. Hobson's		
15 f	20	20	Went to Whampoa with Mr. Roberts		
16 s	21	21	Went to Whampoa with Mr. Roberts		
17 S	22	22	19 persons at P. Worship		
18 m	23	23	ASZ return'd. Walk'd with Mr. R. D. Shinn B.		
19 t	24	24			
20 w	25	25	Returned to Canton with the Roberts, Mr. B.		
21 t	26	26	attended Mission meeting		
22 f	27	27			
23 s	28	28	Finished Lyell's 2d visit to the State 54		
24 S	29	29	8 persons at P. Worship came to tea.		
25 m	30	30	Dr. Thornton came		
26 t	1	1	Went to Honam temple with Capt. Munnings		
27 w	2	2	Walk'd round Canton with Dr. Thornton		
28 t	3	3	Visited Bethel with Dr. Thornton		
29 f	4	4	Mr. French exerted Mr. Bell's Bell to Can		
30 s	5	5	Tea with Capt. Spring on the "Sea"		

## DECEMBER, 31 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, Xth and XIth Moons.

The months of December and January are remarkably free from rain, the average fall in each month being under one inch, and the average number of rainy days being only three and a half. On the whole, the climate of Canton (and more especially that of Macao) may be considered superior to that of most other places situated between the tropics.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 <b>S</b>	28	Confucius born, b. c. 562, Hingan's sister made empress, 1833. <i>1st Sunday in Advent.</i>
2 m	29	Xavier died on Sinshan, 1552.
3 t	30	Seizure of opium at Canton, 1838.
4 w	1	<b>THE ELEVENTH MOON.</b>
5 t	2	Six foreigners killed at Wang-chuk-ki, 1847.
6 f	3	British trade stopped "for ever." E. I. Co.'s last servant leaves China, 1839.
7 s	4	British consulate at Canton burnt in a riot, 1842.
8 <b>S</b>	5	<i>2d Sunday after Advent.</i>
9 m	6	
10 t	7	
11 w	8	
12 t	9	Attempted execution and riot, in Canton, 1838.
13 f	10	The flag of France rehoisted in Canton, 1832.
14 s	11	
15 <b>S</b>	12	All Catholic priests (not Portuguese) expelled from Macao, 1838. <i>3d Sunday after Advent.</i>
16 m	13	
17 t	14	
18 w	15	
19 t	16	
20 <b>T</b>	17	Sir Hugh Gough, and the Eastern Expedition, leave China, 1842.
21 s	18	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
22 <b>S</b>	19	<i>4th Sunday after Advent.</i>
23 m	20	
24 t	21	
25 w	22	<i>Christmas day.</i>
26 t	23	
27 f	24	Mr. Stanton released from prison by the Chinese, 1840.
28 s	25	
29 <b>S</b>	26	<i>First Sunday after Christmas.</i>
30 m	27	
31 t	28	E. I. Company chartered, 1690.

## DECEMBER.

Barom. Mean height, 30.23 in; max. 30.35; min. 30.15.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon 62, night 52; max. 70; min. 45.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 0.93 in.; average rainy days, 3½.

Days of month	Pressure 4 month Tscr.	Pressure 8 month Khr. ad.	MEMORANDA.
1 S	6	6	15 persons at P. Weyship Mrs. Bridgman suffered deadly worm only himself
2 m	7	7	Hatched day & night with Mrs. Bridgman
3 t	8	8	
4 w	9	9	
5 t	10	10	Brs. J. C. Bridgman died. 8 <sup>3</sup> /4 A. M.
6 f	11	11	Brs. Br. — " " funeral
7 s	12	12	
8 S	13	13	Spoke in Chinese at Mr. Roberts & Ball's
9 m	14	14	
10 t	15	15	
11 w	16	16	Returned to Whampoa from Canton
12 t	17	17	Visited Sea Witch with 6 Chinese tea at Mr. G.
13 f	18	18	Went to Pah Shan Orange grove
14 s	19	19	A thief whist in San Chan Street
15 S	20	20	Son somewhat ill - no meeting
16 m	21	21	Sick in bed with fever & ague -
17 t	22	22	" Able to " sit up grandfather visited my
18 w	23	23	Visited Dr. Smith, Bethel & tea with Mr. Cooper
19 t	24	24	Went to Canton, returned in evening
20 f	25	25	
21 s	26	26	No meeting - a small
22 S	27	27	Tea at Mr. Hunt's - Capt Rogers, Mr. Am.
23 m	28	28	Started for Hongkong in Fast Boat
24 t	29	29	Arrived at Dr. Legge's
25 w	30	30	
	5 month	4 month	
26 t	1	1	
27 f	2	2	
28 s	3	3	
29 S	4	4	Dr. Balfour's daughter baptized
30 m	5	5	
31 t	6	6	

## PARSEE CHRONOLOGY.

The era adopted by the Parsees is called the *Æra of Yezdejerd*, and commences A. D. 632, the year of the accession of Yezdejerd III. to the throne of Persia, and the same in which that kingdom was attacked by the Arabs; the *Sassanian* dynasty terminated by the successive defeats of this monarch in 636, and afterwards in 641, and his expulsion from the country. There are two modes of calculating this era adopted by the Parsees, which differ only in one month; the *Kudmées* reckon time as given in the first column in this Calendar, the *Rusnées* or *Shenshai* date it one month later, as given in the second column, commencing their year September 27th. The intercalation of five days at the end of the 12 months of 365 days is a very ancient mode, introduced by and adopted from the Chaldeans, by the Persians, Medes, Egyptians, Grecians, Romans, and Mexicans, among all of whom they were observed with mirth and feasting. They are collectively called *Gauothaws* by the Parsees, but each one has its own name, *us pellwō kuvvōud, bejwō oostvōud, tejwō suppūtōud, chothō vāng khustther, and pachwōr vestoyest.*

The year A. D. 1850 corresponds to the year 1219 of this era, ending August 27th, or September 26th, when the year 1220 commences.

BRIEF GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
PROVINCES AND DEPENDENCIES  
OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

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*Province of Chihli.*

CHIHLI 直隸 or as it is also called Peh Chihli 北直隸 has had its northern boundaries greatly extended; the name *Chihli* denotes that it is the superintending province. This region was anciently called *Yü* and *Yen*, and is now the capital province of the empire. The seacoast forms the boundary from Shantung province to the Great Wall, which for a short distance divides Chihli. Thence a palisade is the separating line to the river Hwang ho 漢河. This river marks the northern boundary of the province from the palisade to its source among the peaks of the Inner Hing-ning 興安. Then the boundary runs nearly due east and west in lat.  $42^{\circ} 30'$  N. The western boundary running nearly north and south extends over more than seven and a half degrees of latitude, and divides Chihli from Shansi and Honan. The western parts of the province are flat and slope towards the sea, but the country towards Shansi rises and is hilly. There are two lakes in the east and south divisions of the province. The Grand Canal passes through the east part, and falls into the Pei ho in lat.  $39^{\circ} 11'$  N. and long.  $0^{\circ} 48'$  E of Peking. The Pei ho takes its rise a little beyond the Great Wall, and disembogues into the gulf of Pehchihli. It has no tides but flows very rapidly. The entrance to the Pei ho is rather shallow, in consequence of a bar which stretches for a considerable distance into the sea.

The provinces in China are divided into districts and departments called *fū*, *ting*, *chau* and *hien*. A *fū* is a large portion or department of a province under the general control of one civil officer immediately subordinate to the *fuyuen*, or lieutenant-governor. A *ting* is a division of a province smaller than a *fū*, and either like it governed by an officer immediately subject to the heads of the

provincial government, or else forming a subordinate part of a *fū*. In the former case it is called *chih-li* 直隸, i. e. under the direct rule of the provincial government; in the latter case it is simply called *ting*. A *chau* is a division similar to a *ting*, and like it either independent of any other division, or forming part of a *fū*. The difference between the two consists in the government of a *ting* resembling that of a *fū* more nearly than that of a *chau* does; that of a *chau* is less expensive. The *ting* and *chau* of the class to which the term *chih-li* is attached, may be denominated in common with the *fū*, *departments* or *prefectures*; and the term *chih-li* may be rendered by the word *independent*. The subordinate *ting* and *chau* may both be called *districts*. A *hien*, which is also a *district*, is a small division or subordinate part of a department, whether of a *fū*, or of an independent *chau* or *ting*. Each *fū*, *ting*, *chau* and *hien*, possesses at least one walled town, the seat of its government, which bears the same name as the department or district to which it pertains. The province of Chihli contains eleven *fū*, six *chau* departments, three *ting* districts, seventeen *chau* districts, and one hundred and twenty-four *hien* districts; it is compared in size with England and Wales united, or with the states of Michigan, Illinois or Arkansas in the United States.

Peking, the capital of the empire, is situated in this province in a sandy plain about twelve miles west of the Pei ho, and about a hundred miles west-north-west of its mouth, in latitude  $39^{\circ} 54' 13''$  N. and longitude  $116^{\circ} 27'$  E., or nearly on the parallel of Samarkand, Erzroom, Naples and Philadelphia. The entire circuit of the walls and suburbs is reckoned to be about twenty-five miles, and the area at twenty-seven square miles. The average estimate of the population makes it about two millions. The place is otherwise called Shuntien *fū*. The seat of government was not permanently established here until A. D. 1411. The name given it on Chinese maps is King-sz' 京師, Capital of the Court. The city is divided into two portions including the northern portion or Tartar city, and the southern portion or Chinese city. In the former is the *Kin ch'ing*, or Prohibited city, which contains the Imperial Palace, and is about one mile square.

Besides the metropolis, Chihli contains several other large cities, among which Päuting *fū*, the residence of the governor of the province, and T'ientsin *fū*, the entrepôt of trade which comes through the Grand Canal and the Pei ho coast-wise, are the most important.

The former lies about eighty miles south-west of the capital on the great road leading to Sháusi.

T'ientsin fū 天津 is the largest port on the coast above Sháng-hái, and the only one of importance not open to foreign trade. The difficulties of entrance, however, almost preclude the access of foreign vessels, and it would thus be of little avail for trade if it were thrown open. It is especially important as being the terminus of the Grand Canal, where all the produce and taxes for the use of the capital are brought. The trade is quite extensive. More than five hundred junks arrive annually from the southern ports of China, and from Cochinchina and Siam. Near the mouth of the Pei ho is the town of Takú 大沽, noticeable as the spot where the first interview between the Chinese and English plenipotentiaries was held on the breaking out of the war in 1840. At the mouth of the river, 18 miles from Tungkú, is the city of T'ungchau 通州, where all boats unload their passengers and cargoes, proceeding by a broad avenue twelve miles long to the capital.

There are several lakes in this province; the Tungting 東定, the Táluh-tseh 大陸澤, and the Ning-tsin peh 寧晉泊 in the south-western part connects with the last and the Pei ho through the river Hú-to 漢沱. The Pei ho or White River, is the largest stream between the Yellow River and the Great Wall, and with a branch called the Sángkien ho 桑乾河 drains all that part of the plain east of Shánsí, and south of the edge of the table land. There are besides those, the Cháng 長 Tsz'yá, the Jeh, Lwán 淩 and the Chiu 潮 rivers.

### *Province of Shántung.*

Shántung 山東 i. e. East of the Hills, anciently called Tsí and Lú, is a mountainous country, the coast being bold and well indented. The whole surface of the province is intersected by rivers at no great distance from each other. It is bounded north and east by the sea, west by Chiblí, and south by Kiángsú. The Tátsing ho is the largest river in the province. The Grand Canal commences at Lintsing chau; from this point north to Tientsin, the communication is along the channel of a branch of the Pei Ho. The native maps point out numerous harbors and bays, which are almost unknown to foreigners. Shántung is about six times the size of Wales in Great Britain, or the same as that of Georgia in the United States.

The capital of this province is Tsin-tin-fu in lat.  $36^{\circ} 44' 24''$  N. and long.  $117^{\circ} 07' 30''$  E. The city of Kiehsau-hien, distinguished as being the birthplace of Confucius is situated in this province; here the Chinese have erected various monuments to the memory of the sage. One of the most important towns is Lintsing-chau on the Yü ho at its junction with the Grand Canal in lat.  $36^{\circ} 57' 15''$  N. and long.  $115^{\circ} 55'$  E. This place is the dépôt for much of the produce brought on the Canal, and is consequently a rendezvous for fleets of boats and barges. The city of Tangchau-fu, lying on the northern shore of the promontory, has some trade with Liautung and Corea, but the commerce of Shantung is less than that of the other maritime provinces.

The rivers of this province are the Tatsing ho, Siutsing ho, Kü-lai 巨瀨 ho, Muh 沐 ho, I 沂 ho, Wei 魏 ho in the east, and Wei 魏 ho in the western part of the province, and several other small rivers. In the southern part is a lake called the Tuh shan Lake 獄山. One of the highest mountains in China, called T'i shan, is situated near the provincial capital. It is a rendezvous for devotees, and every sect has there its temples and idols, scattered about its sides, in which priests chant their prayers, and practice a thousand superstitions to attract pilgrims to their shrines.

### *Province of Shansi.*

Shansi 山西 i. e. West of the Hills, anciently known by the names of Tsin and Chau, is bounded on the east by Chihli and Honan; on the south by Honan; on the west by Shensi, and on the north by Chahar in Mongolia, from which the Great Wall divides it. The whole western and half of the southern boundary are formed by the Yellow River. The province is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, of which the river is one of the longest sides. Shansi is mountainous, has no lakes, but numerous rivers. The Yellow river runs for 180 miles through the province.

The capital of Shansi, T'uyuen-fu, lies on the eastern bank of the Fan ho 沸洞 in lat.  $37^{\circ} 53' 30''$  N. and long.  $112^{\circ} 30' 30''$  E. The city is populous, and contains manufactures of felt-carpets.

Another city about equal to the capital in size and importance is Pingyang-fu in lat.  $36^{\circ} 06'$  N. and long.  $111^{\circ} 33'$  E. Besides these there are but few cities worthy of note in this province, which holds a middling position with the other provinces of China.

Besides the Yellow river, which forms a part of its boundary, the province is intersected by several smaller rivers, among which are the Hü-to River, which flows easterly into the Pei ho in Chihli, the Tsin 淄 and the Fan ho which pass from north to south near the centre of the province, and empty into the Yellow river. The Sängkien ho drains the northern part of Shánsí near the Wall; in that region are some lakes.

Shánsí is remarkable as being the original seat of the Chinese people; and many of the places mentioned, and scenes recorded in their ancient annals, are found within its borders.

### *Province of Honán.*

*Honán* 河南 i. e. South of the River, anciently called Yen and Yü, the central region of China, borders to the north on Chihli, Shánsí and Shántung, south upon Húpeh, east upon Kiángnán (Kiángsi and Ngáuhwui), and west upon Shensi. Its greatest limits to the north, are lat.  $37^{\circ}$ ; to the south  $31^{\circ} 30'$ ; to the west  $6^{\circ} 20'$  west of Peking; and to the east  $25'$  east of Peking. The northern part stretches into the provinces of Chihli and Shántung. The Yellow river runs through its whole breadth. The rivers in the north are the Cháng 章 Ho, and Wei 衛 Ho; in the south there is the Hwái 淮 ho the Ko ho, the Shá 沙 ho with several others which flow eastward into Ngáuhwui. The Loh 洛 ho is the largest tributary of the Yellow R. on the south. The capital Káifung fū lies near the Yellow river, and has been submerged two or three times by its overflowing.

Káifung fū, the capital of Honán, is situated in lat.  $34^{\circ} 52' 05''$  N. and long.  $114^{\circ} 33'$  E., about a league from the southern bank of the Yellow river, whose bed is here elevated above the adjacent country, and consequently in danger from the freshes and bursting away of the river's banks. This city is noted as the principal seat of the Jews in China, of whose present condition and numbers little is known; and also as the capital of Fuhlí the founder of the Chinese monarchy.

The city of Honán having the same name as the province, is in lat.  $34^{\circ} 43' 15''$  N. and long.  $112^{\circ} 27' 40''$  E. The Chinese formerly believed it to be in the middle of their empire. Tangfung hien in this department is famous for the tower built there by the celebrated astronomer Chukung. This person lived more than a thousand years before Christ, and the Chinese ascribe the mariner's compass to him.

The province of Honán on account of its fine climate and fertile soil, has been called by the Chinese *Chung Hwá*, the Central Flower. It has been also denominated the Garden of China.

### *Provinces of Kiángsú and Ngánhwui.*

The provinces of *Kiángsú* and *Ngánhwui* were formerly united under the name of *Kiángnán*; the territory thus formed is bounded north by Shintung and Honán; south by Kiángsí and Chehkiáng; on the east by the Yellow Sea; on the west by Húpēh and Húnán. The country extends from lat. 29° to 35° 8' N. and from 5° 10' east of Peking to 1° 30' west. The rivers are mostly tributary to the Yángtsz' Kiáng, or to the river Hwái. Those that flow into the last come from Honán, and run to the southeast. Mountains are seen in the southern part of the province; and the ranges form the highlands on each side of the Great River, where many of the streams have their sources. The coast is low and flat. The country for ten miles inland is alluvial soil. The only island along the seacoast of any height is Táishín, to the north of the Yellow River, in lat. 34° 40'; and this is intersected by a double ridge of hills. The province is about half as large as Spain.

The city of Nánking, or Kiángning fú, the former capital of the empire, lies in lat. 32° 04' 40" N. and long. 118° 47 E., at the distance of 2445 li from Peking. It contains the celebrated porcelain tower, called by the Chinese the Requiring Favor Monastery, built A. D. 1430; and is the most remarkable edifice of the kind in China. It is also noted as the place of signing the Treaty between the Chinese and English at the termination of the late war in 1842. Like Peking it is divided into two portions, one inhabited by the Chinese, and the other by Manchus. Its population has been estimated at 400,000. Though it has lost much of its ancient grandeur, it is still one of the most important cities of the empire, and is distinguished for the extent and variety of its manufactures, for its scholars and learning.

In the same province is the city of Síchau in lat. 31° 23' 25" N., and long. 120° 25' E., 2720 li from Peking, and a famous city in China for luxury and the arts. The population is reckoned to be not far from two millions. The city is situated on islands lying in Great Lake, and is surrounded by a wall about ten miles in length. The Chinese regard it as one of their richest and most beautiful cities, and concerning this city and Hángchau fú in Chehkiáng have a saying that

"above is Paradise, and below are Sú and Háng." It is distinguished for the variety and number of its manufactures, the splendor of its buildings, the elegance of its tombs, the picturesque scenery of its waters and gardens, the politeness and intelligence of its inhabitants, and the beauty of its women.

The largest seaport in Kiángsú is Shághái, which is already a place of considerable foreign trade, and promises ere long to become one of the leading emporia in Asia. It lies on the north shore of the Wúsung River, about fourteen miles from its mouth in lat.  $31^{\circ} 10' N.$  and long.  $121^{\circ} 30' E.$ , at the junction of the Hwángpú with it, and by means of both streams communicates with Síchau, Sung-kiíng, and other large cities on the Grand Canal; while by the Yáng-ts' kiáng it receives produce from Yunnáu and Sz'chuen. Shághái is a walled town three miles in circuit, and having extensive suburbs. The city stands in a wide plain of extraordinary fertility, and intersected by numerous streamlets affording the means of navigation and communication.

The province of Ngánkui, was so named by combining the first words in its two largest cities, Ngánking fú and Hwuichau fú, and forms the southwestern half of Kiángnán. It is rather larger than Kiángsú, and less of its surface is covered with water. Its productions and manufactures, the surface and high cultivation of the country, and character of the people, are very similar to those of Kiángsú, but the cities are less celebrated.

The provincial capital Ngánking fú, lies on the northern shore of the Yáng-ts' kiáng in lat.  $30^{\circ} 37' 10'' N.$  and long.  $117^{\circ} 04' 13'' E.$ . The streets are described as being very narrow, and their shops unattractive, the best being for the sale of horn lanterns and porcelain.

Hwuichau fú in the south-eastern part of the province, in lat.  $29^{\circ} 58' 20'' N.$  long.  $118^{\circ} 28' 20'' E.$ , is celebrated for its excellent manufactures of ink and lacquered-ware, which are sent to all parts of the empire.

Fungyángfú (the Rising Phenix), a town lying northwest of Nánking on the river Hwái, in lat.  $32^{\circ} 55' 30'' N.$  and long.  $117^{\circ} 29' 56'' E.$  was intended by Hungwú, the founder of the Ming dynasty, to have been the capital of the empire instead of Nánking, and was thus named in anticipation of its future splendor.

The principal rivers which flow through this territory are the Yáng-ts' kiáng and Yellow River. Beside these are the Hwái 河, Ko 涡, Silt, Sínáng and various smaller rivers. In Kiángsú are the Hung-sin, Kauyü, and Tai lakes, and the Tsan lake in Nganhwui.

## Province of Kiángsí.

*Kiángsí* 江西 i. e. West of the River, extends from lat.  $24^{\circ} 30'$  to  $30^{\circ} 10'$  N., and from long  $2^{\circ}$  E. to  $8^{\circ}$  W. of Peking; bounded north by Húpeh and Ngánhwui; east by Chehkiáng and Fuhkien; south by Kwíngtung; and west by Hunín. Its shape is irregular, lying north-east and south-west, with ranges of mountains dividing it from Kwíngtung and Fuhkien. On the northeastern border, the Yángtsz' kiáng leaves the province, after a course of about eighty miles along its northern frontier. The country is hilly and fertile. The whole of this province is formed by the basin of the R. Kán; its capital Nán-cháng fú lies in the northern part of the province, near the Poyáng lake. Its area is about the size of Virginia in the United States, or twice the size of Portugal. Its situation renders it an important province, for whoever has possession of the capital and towns along the shores of the lake, can command the commerce from north to south and along the Yángtsz' kiáng; it might be called the Key Province.

Náncháng fú, the capital of Kiángsí, lies near the southern shore of the Poyáng lake in lat.  $28^{\circ} 37' 12''$  N. long.  $115^{\circ} 48' 17''$  E. The city walls are six miles in circuit, and accessible by water from all sides. The trade of this city is chiefly in porcelain.

Jinchau fú is situated on the northern shore of the river Po 鄱, which at little distance from this place empties into the Poyáng lake. The town of Kingtch chin, where are collected the most skillful workmen in porcelain, is very densely populated, and reckoned to contain about five hundred furnaces for the manufacture of the ware. This mart still supplies all the fine porcelain used in the country, and the small amount of fancy-ware now exported to Europe and America.

Nínkáng fú is situated on the west side of the Poyáng lake. Near the place is the vale of the White Deer in the Lüi hills, celebrated as being the place where Chú Hsi, the great commentator upon Confucius lived and taught, in the twelfth century. It is a place of pilgrimage for the Chinese literati of the present day, who esteem the works of this philosopher next to their ancient classics.

The principal rivers in this province are the Kán kiáng 潺江, made by the junction of the Cháng 章 and Kung 貢 rivers; the Yil ho 汝河, Fú 榮 and Siú 修 rivers; these all unite with the Poyáng Lake in the north part of the province.

## Province of Fukien.

*Fukien*, anciently called *Min*, borders towards the north upon Chehkiáng, south upon Kwángtung, east upon the Ocean and the Formosa Channel; and towards the northwest on Kiángsí. It extends from lat.  $25^{\circ} 35'$  to  $28^{\circ} 47'$  N. from long.  $0^{\circ} 22'$  W. to long.  $4^{\circ}$  E. of Peking (Formosa not included). The province is very mountainous. Its seacoast abounds with harbors, many of them spacious and safe; the whole coast is more indented than any other maritime province. Not far from the main are several islands, the principal ones are Namos, Yungshán, Hiámun (Amoy), Kinmun (Quemoy), and Hái-tán. The *Min* is the chief river; its branches extend over half the province, and unite in one channel below the city of Fuhchau. Nearly every branch of the *Min* has its fountain head within the boundaries of the province. Its area is about the same as that of the state of North Carolina.

The capital of this province is Fuhchau fú, or Hokchiú hú, as it is called by the inhabitants; it is situated in lat.  $26^{\circ} 5'$  N. and long.  $119^{\circ} 20'$  E. on the north side of the *Min*, thirty-four miles from its mouth, and nine from Pagoda Island where the ships anchor. The city lies in a plain, through which the river runs, about three miles from the banks. Suburbs extend from the walls to the river, and stretch along on its sides. They are connected with each other and a small islet in the river, by a stone bridge four hundred and twenty paces long, resting on forty solid stone piers on the northern side, and on nine similar ones on the south. The bridge is lined with sheds. The city has some inland commerce, and is distinguished for the number of its literati. The population of the city and suburbs has been reckoned at 600,000. The island in the river is densely settled by a trading population of 20,000.

Amoy, or Hiámun, is the most important and best known port in the province, and 140 years ago was the seat of a large foreign commerce. It is a mart in the district of Tung-ngán, belonging to the department of Tsienchau, situated in lat.  $24^{\circ} 40'$  N. and long.  $119^{\circ} 20'$  E., upon the south-western corner of the island of Amoy at the mouth of the Lung kiáng, or Dragon river, leading up to Cháng-chau fú. The island itself is about forty miles in circumference, and contains about 120 villages, besides the city.

The entire circuit of the city and suburbs is about eight miles, containing a population of 180,000, while that of the island is estimat.

ed at 100,000 more. Few cities are more favorably situated for access than Amoy, but its water communication with the interior is not so commodious. The harbor is one of the best on the coast.

Tsiuenchau fū, or Chinchew, ranks next to Fuhchau fū in wealth, and political importance.

Beside the Min 閔 and its tributaries, there are but few rivers, worthy of note; two of the largest are the Tung kí 東溪 and the Tá-shí 大史, each of them having many smaller branches; the Lung kí 龍溪 near Chángchau, and the Peb-skawui R. 白水 in the northeast, are the only other rivers of note. There are no lakes.

### *Province of Chehkiáng.*

Chehkiáng is of a circular form, extending from lat.  $28^{\circ} 30'$  to  $31^{\circ} 20'$  N. and from long  $1^{\circ} 48'$  to  $6^{\circ} 30'$  E. of Peking, and includes under its jurisdiction all the islands of the Chusan Archipelago. On the north it is bounded by Kiángsú; east by the sea; south by Fuhkien; and west by Kiángsí and Ngánbwui. The country is in general hilly. The rivers of the province are numerous, and most of them have an easterly course. The chief river is the Tsientáng kiáng, a navigable river, near the mouth of which Hángchau, the capital is situated. Further to the south, the Ngau kiáng and Nán kiáng flow into the sea. Its coasts are studded with islands, which extend as far as the Yángtsz' kiáng. The most important is the Chusan group, consisting of seventeen or eighteen islands, the largest of which, *Chau shán*, or Boat island, gives its name to the whole. It is the smallest of the eighteen provinces, and its area corresponds to that of Ohio, or a little larger than that of Ireland or Portugal.

Hángchau fū, the capital of this province, lies in the northern part, about two miles from the Tsientáng, on a plain, and forty or fifty miles from the mouth of the river. It is 3200 li from Peking in lat.  $32^{\circ} 20' 20''$  N. and long.  $120^{\circ} 07' 34''$  E. Only a moiety of the inhabitants reside within the walls of the city, the suburbs and the waters around them supporting a large population. A portion of the space within the walls is divided off for the accommodation of the Mánchú garrison, which consists of 7000 troops. The governor-general of Chehkiáng and Fuhkien resides here, and also the governor of the province, which, with their courts and troops, in addition to the great trade passing through it, render it one of the most important and richest cities in the empire. In its population, luxury,

wealth, and influence, Hángchau rivals Síchuan, and for excellence of manufactures and beauty of position probably exceeds it. This city was the metropolis of the country during the latter princes of the Sung dynasty. It maintained its splendor during the sway of the Mongols, but began to decline when Hungwú made Nánkíng his capital. The manufactures of silk are those for which it is most celebrated abroad.

The city contains among other public buildings a mosque, bearing an inscription in Arabic, stating that it is a temple for Mussulmen when traveling, who wish to consult the Koran. There are also several others in the city, it being the stronghold of Islamism in China. This city is the same as the famous Kinsai mentioned by Macao Polo. Its population is estimated at more than a million.

Níngpó fú is the next important city to Hángchau in consequence of its foreign relations. It is well situated for trade and influence at the junction of three streams in lat.  $29^{\circ} 55'$  N. and long.  $121^{\circ} 22'$  E. The river thus formed called Tátsieh (erroneously written Tahíáh), flows on to the ocean eleven and a half miles distant. Its population has been estimated at from one fourth to one third of a million, or even more including all the suburban and floating inhabitants. It is moreover an ancient city, and its annals afford very full information upon subjects which interest the Chinese antiquarian.

The circumference of the walls is about five miles. The government of the city is in the hands of a prefect, who also oversees the whole department. An intendant of circuit, superior to the prefect, has an office in Níngpó; but the immediate superintendance of the city is in the hands of the district magistrate of Kíng, assisted by a police and military force. The most striking building in the city is the *Tièn-fung tāh*, or Celestial-Offering Pagoda, or Tower of Níngpó; a hexagonal seven-storied building, upwards of 160 feet high, which, according to the annals of the city, was first erected 1100 years ago, though during this period it has been destroyed and rebuilt several times. Its preservation is considered necessary to protect the fortunes of the city. The most elegantly furnished edifice in the city is a temple dedicated to the popular goddess Mǎ Tsúpú, the Amphitrite of Chinese mythology; it was founded by Fuhkien men in the 12th century, but the present structure was erected in 1690, and largely endowed through the liberality of its patrons.

Chinhái is a district town at the mouth of the river Tátsieh, in lat.  $30^{\circ}$  N. and long.  $120^{\circ} 40'$  E. It is so situated by nature and fortified

by art as completely to command the passage. Its environs were the scene of a severe engagement between the Chinese and English, in Oct. 1841, on which occasion a great slaughter was committed upon the imperial troops.

The Chusan archipelago belongs to the department of Ningpo, and forms a single district, of which Tinghai is the capital. The district town of Tinghai lies in lat.  $30^{\circ}$  N. and long.  $122^{\circ} 54'$  E. in the valley of Yungtung, half a mile from the beach. It is connected with the shipping by a causey running from the gate to the suburb of Tá Táutau, where is the custom-house and principal landing-place, and by two canals deep enough for boats. The plain of Tinghai is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from east to west, and the ridges of hills which define it are from 400 to 650 feet high. The suburb of Táutau runs along the beach, forming a long street off which the shipping lies. The harbor of Tinghai is one of the best on the coast, and accessible by three or four passages. The tides rise and fall at times  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet, but ordinarily 6 or 7 feet. The island of Chusan contains eighteen of the twenty-four *chwáng* or townships in the district, each of which is under the direction of constables, police-men, village elders, and assessors of taxes, who are responsible to the district magistrate.

The island of Puto and a few smaller ones are independent of the jurisdiction of the magistrate of Tinghai, being ruled by the abbot of the head monastery. This establishment, and that on Golden Island in the Yangtsz' kiáng, are among the richest and most extensively patronized of all the monasteries belonging to the Budhists in China. The island of Puto is narrow,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the eastern point of Chusan. It is covered with sixty monasteries, pavilions, temples, and other buildings, appropriated to religious uses, in which at least 2,000 priests chant the praises of their gods.

The district towns of Funghwa and Tsz'kí, lying west of Ningpo, were the scenes of skirmishes between the English and Chinese in December 1841, when large bodies of imperialists were routed and driven back upon Hángchau fú.

A town of considerable importance and trade in this province is Chápú in the department of Kiahing. It lies about fifty miles up the coast north-west from Chinhái, across Hángchau bay, and is connected with that city through a luxuriant plain by a well paved causeway about thirty miles long. Chapu is the port of Hángchau, and the only one in China whence trade is carried on with Japan. In

size it is next to those of Shanghai and Tientsin. It was attacked, and much injured by the British forces in May, 1842, but abandoned immediately after the engagement.

South-west from Chapú lies the old town of Canfú, called Kaupu by the Chinese, which was once the port of Hungchau, but is now deserted. This place is mentioned in the voyages of two Arabian travelers in the ninth century, as the chief port of China where all shipping centred. Mention is also made of it in the travels of Marco Polo. Canfú was destroyed by insurrectionists, which catastrophe drove away the foreign trade from it to Canton, where it afterwards remained; and what trade has since arisen has gone to Chapú.

The rivers in Chehkiáng like those in Kiángsí, have their rise in the province; and as might be inferred from the position of the hills, their course is generally short and the currents rapid. Fourteen principal streams are enumerated, of which the Tsientang is the most important.

### *Provinces of Húpeh and Húnán.*

Hákuáng, now divided into Húpeh and Húnán, is bounded north by the province of Honán; south by Kwángtung and Kwángsi; east by Ngánhwui and Kiángsí; and west by Shensi, Sz'chuen, and Kweichau; it extends from lat.  $24^{\circ} 45'$  to  $33^{\circ} 20'$  N. and from long.  $0^{\circ} 20'$  to  $8^{\circ}$  W. of Peking. It is divided by the Yángtsz' kiáng into two provinces, the northern and largest of which is called Húpeh, the southern Hunán. The Yángtsz' kiáng in its serpentine course receives the Hán kiáng 漢江. There are several rivers which flow into the great depression near the city of Hányáng, and the lakes in this part are very numerous, and have given the name to the province. The area of the united province is about that of German Austria and Prussia, or that of S. Carolina, Georgia and Alabama united.

The capital of Húpeh, Wúcháng fú, lies on the Yángtsz' kiáng, where the river Hán joins it, and opposite to Hányáng fú. It is situated in lat.  $30^{\circ} 34' 50''$  N. and long  $114^{\circ} 13\frac{1}{2}'$  E. These two cities together with the suburb of Hankau, below the latter, probably present in connection with the shipping before them, one of the largest assemblages of houses and vessels, inhabitants and sailors, to be found anywhere in the world; London and Yedo alone can compete with it. The number of vessels of the largest size exceeds ten thousand, while the multitude of small craft and ferry-boats

moving about is much greater. The Yángtsz' kiáng, nearly five hundred miles from the sea, is here a league broad, with depth sufficient for the largest ships.

Among the other cities in this province is Kingchau in lat.  $30^{\circ} 26' 40''$  N. long.  $112^{\circ} 04' 50''$  E., and one of the most important from its position on the Yángtsz' kiáng where it enters the Lake country; a large garrison is maintained here. Siáng-yáng fú on the river Hán in lat.  $32^{\circ} 05'$  N., and long.  $113^{\circ} 05' 16''$  E. is celebrated in ancient Chinese history.

The capital of Húnán, Chángshá fú lies in the north-east part, on the river Siáng in lat.  $28^{\circ} 12'$  N. long.  $112^{\circ} 49' 57''$  E. Every prefecture of the province is accessible by water from it through the lake. Yohchau fú, on the eastern side of the lake at the junction with this river, is the thoroughfare for all goods passing up and down the Kiáng. The surface of this and other lakes is enlivened by fishing-boats of various forms, some of them carrying cormorants; by large rafts carrying houses upon them, in which numerous families find a home; and by oddly shaped vessels transporting passengers and merchandise in different directions. Pirates infest both the lakes and streams, who do not confine themselves to depredations upon the water, but land and levy black mail upon the villages. The city of Chángshá is said to have been the place where the festival of Dragon Boats originated. In the south-western parts of the province, aboriginal hill tribes exist, who not seldom prove a source of trouble to the imperial government. An insurrection broke out in that region and in Kwángtung in 1832, which caused the governors of the two provinces much trouble to quell it, and cost the governor-general of Kwángtung his office.

The Yángtsz' kiáng passes through the southern part of Húpeh; the Hán 漢 kiáng, and its numerous tributaries, flow into it on the north, and the Tsing 淸 kiáng on the south; these with some small streams flowing into the Great river, are the rivers of Húpeh. The Siáng 湘, Yuen 沅 and Tsz' 資 kiáng, with many branches, are in Húnán. The Tungting 洞庭 the largest lake in China, lies in the northeast part of Húnán. In the southern part of Húpeh are the Lakes Sankáu 三岡, the Yángsáng 楊桑, the Liángtsz' 梁子, the Hútai 斧頭, and the Sántái 三台, Lakes, with numerous other small ones.

## *Provinces of Shensi and Kansuh.*

*Shensi* (west of the Pass) and *Kansuh*, previous to the reign of Kienlung, formed but one province. The territory thus formed extends from lat.  $32^{\circ}$  to  $40^{\circ}$  N., and long  $5^{\circ} 5'$  to  $17^{\circ}$  W. of Peking. It borders to the north upon Inner Mongolia, to the south upon Hupéh and Sz'chuen; to the east upon Shansi, and to the west upon Mongolia and Soungaria. The Great Wall runs along its northern frontiers. Several mountain ridges pass through Shensi. The Yellow river flows along the Great Wall, crossing it twice before entering Mongolia. The Wei Ho 潼河, one of the largest rivers in China, flows into the Yellow River in lat.  $34^{\circ} 40'$ . The Loh ho 洛河 and Wating ho 無定河 are two large tributaries of the same falling into it further north.

The capital of Shensi, Síngán fú, situated in lat.  $34^{\circ} 16' 45''$  N. long.  $108^{\circ} 57' 45''$  E. is renowned as the metropolis of the empire in the Táng dynasty, and is still much the largest city in this part of the country, containing some remains of its former grandeur. This city is celebrated abroad as the place where an ancient monument of the Nestorian missionaries in China was discovered. The governor-general of this and Kansuh province resides here, having under his control a large body of troops. Of the remaining towns, Hanchung fú in the west, on the Hán river, is the largest. Its latitude is  $32^{\circ} 56' 10''$  N. long.  $107^{\circ} 12' 25''$  E. The city of Yulin fú in lat.  $38^{\circ} 18' 08''$  N., and long.  $109^{\circ} 22' 30''$  E. is the station of a force to overrule the Mongols beyond the Great Wall, and receive the poultry brought in from that region.

The capital of Kansuh is Lanchau fú in lat.  $36^{\circ} 08' 24''$  N. and long  $103^{\circ} 55'$  E. on the south side of the Yellow River. At Sining fú, in lat.  $36^{\circ} 39' 20''$  N. long.  $100^{\circ} 48'$  E. the governor of Koko-nor has his residence. Ninghia fú in the north-east part of the province in lat.  $38^{\circ} 32' 40''$  N. and long,  $106^{\circ} 07' 30''$  E. is the largest town on the borders of the desert. The pass called Kiayü kwán is gradually rising in importance from its being the first settlement when coming in from the desert. Duties are levied here, and a garrison maintained. West of this pass lie the towns of Barkoul, Hami, Turfan, and Oroumtsi, with other settlements, ruled partly by Chinese officers, and partly by the chieftains of the various tribes. Oroumtsi is more than two thousand miles from Peking, and the communication between them is constant.

### *Province of Sz'chuen.*

*Sz'chuen* is the westernmost and largest of the Chinese provinces; it extends from lat.  $25^{\circ} 57'$  to  $33^{\circ}$  N. and from long.  $6^{\circ} 50'$  to  $15^{\circ} 43'$  W. of Peking. It borders to the north upon Shensi; to the south upon Yunnan and Kweichau; to the west upon the territory of the Koko-nor Tartars, and to the east upon Hukwang. The Yangtsz' kiang and its large tributaries traverse this province; the largest is the Yá-lung kiang 鴟鴞江, on the west; the Min 水, the Tu 沱 and the Pei 滔, with their branches, water the eastern parts. Its area is nearly equal to that of all the Eastern and Middle states in the United States, or about that of Spain.

Chinglú fú, the capital of *Sz'chuen*, lies on the *Min* river in lat.  $30^{\circ} 40' 41''$  N. and long.  $103^{\circ} 10\frac{1}{2}'$  E. near the centre of the province in a well watered plain. It was once a city of note, but suffered so much by the Manchu conquest that it has not regained its former splendor. The environs of this city are well watered, and brought under a high state of cultivation. The city of Páuning fú is situated on the north bank of the Kiáling, in lat.  $31^{\circ} 32' 24''$  N. long.  $105^{\circ} 58' 30''$  E.

Sung-ngán fú the most northern, and one of the most important cities in the province, is in lat.  $32^{\circ} 22'$  N. and long.  $104^{\circ} 35'$  E. Kweichau fú is situated in the most eastern part of the province.

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### *Province of Kwángtung.*

*Kwángtung*, i. e. the Broad East, also called Yueh-tung 粵東, extends from lat.  $20^{\circ} 13'$  to  $25^{\circ} 34'$  north, and borders to the north upon Kiángsí and Fuhkien; south upon the ocean; east upon Fuhkien; west upon Húnán, Kwángsí and Cochinchina, from which it is separated by the Ngánnán river. The Nán ling chain of mountains runs along its northern boundaries, and the Meiling mountain, through which a road is cut. The principal islands along the coast are Hainán, and the Ladrone group off the mouth of the Canton river. The island of Hainán is mountainous, extends about fifty leagues in a N. E. and S. W. direction, and is about thirty-five leagues in breadth. Its northwest and west coasts are skirted with shoal banks extending six or seven leagues from the shore. There are several fine harbors on the south coast. The island of Namoa is thirteen miles in length, and about three in breadth. The eastern point of the island is in lat.  $23^{\circ} 28'$  N. and long.  $116^{\circ} 59' 30''$  E; it has two mountains connected by a low isthmus. The province is

well watered. The chief river is called the Chú kiáng (Pearl river), on which Canton is situated. East of Canton is the Tung kiáng; to the west is the Si kiáng, and north is the Peh kiáng or North R. Chiuchau fú is a considerable city on the Hán kiáng 漢江 in the east of the province.

Canton, or Kwángchau fú, the provincial capital lies on the north bank of the Pearl River in lat.  $23^{\circ} 8' 10''$  N. and long.  $113^{\circ} 14' 30''$  E., nearly parallel with Havana, Muskat and Calcutta; its climate is however colder than that of either of those cities. The word Canton is a corruption of Kwángtung, derived in English from Kamtom, the Portuguese mode of writing it. The citizens themselves usually call it Kwángtung Sang-ch'ing, i. e. the Kwángtung Provincial Metropolis, or simply *Sung-ch'ing*. Another name is the City of Rams, and a third the City of Genii, both derived from ancient legends. It lies at the foot of the White Cloud Hills along the low banks of the river, about seventy miles north of Macao in a direct line, and ninety north-west of Hongkong. The population is estimated at somewhat less than a million.

Fatshán is a large town without walls on a branch of the Pearl River, twelve or fourteen miles above Canton. Its manufactures and trade are extensive, and it is said to contain more people and houses than Canton itself. It is about ten miles in circumference, and is reckoned to contain a million of inhabitants. This city and Canton are often designated together by their citizens as the Two Boroughs.

The island of Hongkong belonged originally to the province of Kwángtung. The peninsula of Macao is still within its jurisdiction. The island of Shangchuen or Sancian where Xavier died, belongs to this province. It lies south-west of Macao about thirty miles, and is sometimes visited by devout persons from that place.

The city of Sháuchau fú in the northern part of the province, in lat.  $24^{\circ} 55'$  N. long.  $113^{\circ} 08' 30''$  E., and Shauking fú on the Pearl River west of Canton, in lat.  $23^{\circ} 04' 48''$  N. long  $112^{\circ} 04'$  E. are among the most important cities of the province. The latter was formerly the seat of the provincial authorities, until they were ordered to remove to Canton to keep the foreigners under control. Nánhiung chau situated at the head of navigation on the North River, where goods cross the Meiling in lat.  $25^{\circ} 11' 58''$  N. and long.  $113^{\circ} 55' 10''$  E. is a town of some note. It is said that fifty thousand porters obtain a livelihood by transporting packages, passengers and

merchandise over the pass to and from this town and Nánngán fū in Kiángsí.

This province is well watered. The Sí kiáng 西江 and Peh kiáng, i. e. the West and North rivers unite at Sáushwui, a few miles west of Canton, forming the Chú kiáng or Pearl river, which flows by Canton. Near Whampoa, the Tung kiáng or East river, joins it, and their united waters disembogue at the Bogue. The West river takes its rise in Yunnán, and drains the northern part of Kwángsí, while through the North river all the superfluous waters in the north and western parts of the province flow off, and through the East river those in the northeastern districts. Canton is thus easily accessible from all parts of the province. Many small streams discharge their waters into the ocean along the whole southern coast.

### *Province of Kwángsí*

Kwángsí, formerly called Yuehsí 豫西, extends from lat.  $21^{\circ} 50' 15''$  N., and long.  $4^{\circ} 10'$  to  $12^{\circ} W.$  of Peking. It borders towards the north upon Kweichau and Húnán; east upon Kwángtung, west upon Yunnán, and south upon Kwángtung and Cochinchina. Brass pillars mark the boundary. The chief river is the Sí kiáng 西江 or West R. and its numerous branches, many of which annually overflow their banks.

The capital of Kwángsí is Kweilin fū in lat.  $25^{\circ} 13' 12''$  N. long.  $110^{\circ} 13' 50''$  E., and lies on the Kwei or Cassia river (whence its name), which is a branch of the West river. It is described as a poorly built city, situated in the most rugged part of the province, surrounded by canals and branches of the river, destitute of any edifices worthy of notice, and having no great amount of trade.

Wúchau fū is the name of another town on the same river, at its junction with the Lung kiáng or Dragon river, where uniting they form the West River, in lat.  $23^{\circ} 29'$  N. and long.  $110^{\circ} 51' 15''$  E. It is the largest trading town in the province. All the export trade and import trade of the province passes through it. The Lung, Yuh, and Sz' are the principal rivers in this province.

### *Province of Yunnán.*

Yunnán, extends from lat.  $21^{\circ} 40'$  to  $28^{\circ}$  N.; and from long.  $104^{\circ}$  to  $18^{\circ} 50' W.$  of Peking. It borders towards the north upon Sz'-chuen; towards the east on Kweichau and Kwángsí; west upon

Tibet and Burmah; south upon Burmah, Siam, and Cochinchina. Yunnán is separated from Sz'chuen on the north by the Yáng-tz' kiáng. The Lántáng kiáng and Nánting kiáng are both rivers of considerable breadth, and disemboque themselves, the former into the gulf of Cambodia, as the Meikom R., and the latter at Bangkok as the Meinam R. In the centre of the province are four lakes. The largest lake, L. Tien is about thirty miles long. The mountains are bold and steep. The area of this province is nearly that of Italy, or not far from that of Louisiana and Arkansas united.

Yunnán fú the capital of Yunnán, lies upon the north shore of lake Tien 滇池 in lat.  $25^{\circ} 06'$  N. long.  $102^{\circ} 51' 40''$  E., and is a town of note, deriving its political importance from its trade with other parts of the country through the Yángtsz' kiáng, and with Burmah.

Táli fú, situated on the lake called Urh hái 滇海 in the western part, is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 44' 24''$  N. and long.  $100^{\circ} 21' 50''$  E.

### *Province of Kweichau.*

Kweichau (i. e. the Honorable District) extends from lat.  $24^{\circ} 40'$  to  $29^{\circ}$  N. and from long.  $7^{\circ} 17'$  to  $12^{\circ} 38'$  W. of Peking. It borders towards the north upon Sz'chuen, south upon Kwángsi and Yunnán; east upon Húnán, and west upon Sz'chuen. It is a wild mountainous country. There are several large rivers, which intersect the province, such as the Wú kiáng 烏江 or Black river, the Chingkí ho, and the Shin ho.

Kweiying fú the capital is situated near the centre of the province in lat.  $28\frac{1}{2}$  N. and long.  $106^{\circ} 36' 10''$  E. It is the smallest provincial capitals of the eighteen, its walls not being more than two miles in circumference. The other chief towns or departments are all of them of inferior note. There are many military stations in the southern portions of Kweichau, at the foot of the mountains, intended to restrain the unsubdued Miäutsz' who inhabit them.

The chief rivers of Kweichau are the Wú 白江, or Black River, the Chihshwui 赤水 or Red-water, and the Tsingshwui 青水 or Clear-water R.

A CHART OF CHINA'S EIGHTEEN PROVINCES, WITH THE CAPITALS, AREAS, POPULATIONS, AND ACRES OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.

**A STATISTICAL  
CHART OF CHINA'S EIGHTEEN PROVINCES,  
SHOWING THE AREAS, POPULATIONS,  
AND ACRES OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.**

<b>Provinces.</b>	<b>Capitals.</b>	<b>Area in square miles.</b>	<b>Population.</b>	<b>Pop. to sq. mile.</b>	<b>Acres of Land under cultivation.</b>
Chihli,	Peking,	58,949	27,990,871	473	13,143,837
Shantung,	Tsinan fū,	65,104	28,958,764	515	19,421,081
Shansi,	Taiyuen fū,	55,268	14,004,210	253	6,591,724
Honan,	Kaihung fū,	65,104	23,037,171	353	14,456,407
Kiangsu,	Nanking,	92,661	37,843,501	774	13,797,689
Nganhwei,	Nganking fū,	34,168,059			6,762,418
Kiangsi,	Nanchang fū,	72,176	30,426,999	421	9,585,412
Fuhkien,	Fuhchau fū,	53,480	14,777,410	276	2,565,417
Chehkiang,	Hangchau fū,	39,150	26,256,784	617	9,195,754
Hupéh,	Wuchang fū,	144,770	37,370,098	317	11,338,269
Henan,	Changchau fū,		18,652,507		6,245,759
Shensi,	Sing-n fū,	154,008	10,207,256	164	5,047,420
Kansuh,	Lanchau fū,		15,193,135		3,556,626
Sz'chuen,	Chingtú fū,	166,800	21,435,678	128	9,182,933
Kwangtung,	Kwangchau fū	79,446	19,147,030	214	6,576,658
Kwangsi,	Kweilin fū,	78,250	7,313,895	93	1,748,012
Yunnan,	Yunnan fū,	107,969	5,561,320	51	1,389,996
Kweichau,	Kweiyang fū,	64,554	5,288,219	82	513,835
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,297,999</b>	<b>367,632,907</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>141,119,347</b>

### DEPENDENCIES OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The portions of the Chinese empire beyond the limits of the Eighteen Provinces, though of far greater extent, are comparatively of minor importance. Their vast regions are peopled by races whose languages are mutually unintelligible, and whose tribes are held together under the Chinese sway rather by interest and reciprocal hostilities or dislike, than by force. European geographers have termed all that space lying north of Tibet to Siberia, and east of the Tsungling to the Pacific, *Chinese Tartary*; while the coun-

## TABLE

REVENUE, DIVISIONS, &c.,  
PROVINCES.

Land tax in taels of Silver.	Total Revenue in taels.	Sent to the Emperor		Fu De- part- ments	Ting De- part- ments	Chau Dis- tricts	Ting Dis- tricts.	Chau Dis- tricts.	Ping Dis- tricts.
		Money in taels.	Shih* of Rice.						
1,334,457	1,925,650	1,939,941		11	6	3	17	124	
3,396,165	3,930,513	2,730,736	353,973	10	2		9	96	
2,999,675	3,550,647	2,702,285	169,240	9	10	3	6	85	
3,164,758	3,420,940	2,441,110	221,242	9	4		6	97	
3,116,826	6,475,690	2,564,728	1,401,273	8	1	3	2	3	62
1,174,110	1,174,110	776,173		8	5		4	50	
1,878,682	2,719,488	1,602,431	795,863	13	1	2	1	75	
1,074,490	1,202,590	1,055,109		10	2	3		62	
2,914,946	2,532,327	2,287,346	66,600	11		1		1	76
1,174,110	1,282,598	776,173	96,934	10	1		7	60	
882,745	924,302	944,422	96,214	9	3	4		3	64
1,659,700	2,206,351	306,336		7	5	5	5	73	
280,652	380,889	1,082,644		9	6	7	7	51	
681,094	662,880			12	6	8	3	11	111
1,364,364	1,477,497	719,307		9	2	4	3	7	79
416,399	516,149	275,559		11	1	3		16	47
209,542	471,464	188,927	227,666	14	3	4	5	27	39
181,268	131,938	52,346		12	3	1	5	13	34
27,854,023	35,016,023	22,445,573	3,428,955	182	18	67	45	143	1285

\* A Shih is 160lbs. Avoirdupois.

tries west of the Tsungling or Belur Tag to the Aral Sea, have been collectively called *Independent Tartary*. Both these names should be erased from all maps of those regions, both because their inhabitants are neither all Tartars, or Mongols, or Turks, and because the native names and divisions are more definite than a single comprehensive one. Such names as Manchuria, Mongolia, Songaria, and Turkestan, derived from the leading tribes dwelling in those countries, are more definite, though these are not permanent, owing to the migratory, changeable habits of the people, nor are they the names

by which the inhabitants themselves call them. From their ignorance of scientific geography, the Chinese have no general designations for extensive countries, long chains of mountains, or devictus rivers, but apply many names, where if they knew more they would be content with one. The united area of these countries amounts to 3,954,130 square miles, or a little more than all Europe; the areas of each can not be exactly given. Manchuria contains about 700,000 square miles; Mongolia between 1,300,000 and 1,500,000; Ili about 1,070,000; and Tibet from 500,000 to 700,000 square miles. These countries, it may be added, have divisions and capitals in the same manner as the provinces, though these can not be regarded as definitely settled.

### *Manchuria.*

*Manchuria* comprises all the most eastern portion of the high table land of Central Asia, and lies between latitudes 42° and 58° N., and longitudes 120° and 142° E. It is bounded on the north by the Yablonoi-khrebet or Outer Hingngán 外興安 Mts., which separate it from the Russian province of Yakoutsk; east by the Channel of Tartary and sea of Japan; south by Corea and the gulf of Peh-chihli; south-west by the Great Wall; west by Mongolia and the Inner Hingngán or Sialkoi mountains; and north-west by the Ker-lon river and Daourian mountains. The limits between it and Mongolia are marked by a palisade running northeast for more than two degrees to Songari river, and down that stream to latitude 46°, and thence by its branch the Khailar, north-westerly to the Sialkoi, and north to the Daourian ranges. Only a small portion of this vast region has ever been traversed by Europeans, and most of it is a wilderness. It is estimated that the population may be more than 2,000,000 in all, though it has not been accurately determined by a regular census. It is ruled by boards and generals at the garrisons. Manchuria is comprised mostly within the valleys of the Songari and Sagalien rivers in the north, and the Liáu river in the south. There are three principal mountain chains, the Sih-hih-tih in the south-eastern part, the Yablonoi-khrebet in the north, and the Inner Hingngán range in the west. The southern extremity of the Sih-hih-tih range bears the name of Cháng Peh shán, or Long White mountains. The whole country north of the Long White mountains is drained by the Sagalien (which has also the names Aimur, Kwantung 混同 and Hehlong 黑龍 kiáng) and its tributaries. The source of this

river is in lat. 50° N. long. 110° E. It is here called the Ornon. In its course it is joined by the Ingoda, Argun 哈官, Songari 松花, Nonne 嫩, and Hourha 胡爾哈, and after the junction with the latter, takes the name of Kwantung, which receiving many small and one large stream, the Usuri, empties into the Gulf of Sagalien in lat. 53° N. and long. 143° E. Its entire length is nearly 2,200 miles, and the area of the country drained by it is about 900,000 square miles.

There are three considerable lakes in Manchuria, the Hurun 呼倫 and Pir 貝爾 on the west of the Sialkoi, and the Hinkai 興凱 nor in the valley of the Usuri. Southeast of the Desert and north of the Great Wall is the Sira-muren or Liáu 遼 river. This is joined by the Hwang Ho in Shingking, and after a course of 400 miles empties into the gulf of Liáutung. The Yáhluh 鴨綠 kiáng runs along the northern frontiers of Corea.

Manchuria is divided into three provinces, *Shingking*, 盛京 *Kirin* 吉林 and *Tsitsihar* 齊齊哈爾 or *Heh lung kiáng*. The capital of Manchuria is Moukden; its Chinese name is Fung-tien fū. It is also known by the name of *Shingking*. It lies in lat. 41° 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  N. and long 123° 37' E. on a branch of the Liáu, about 500 miles northeast from Peking. The town is surrounded by a wall about ten miles in length, inclosing another wall which separates the emperor's residence from the town. This part of the city is three miles in circumference. The palace and the buildings connected with it, the government offices and courts, and the grounds within it, are all arranged on a plan similar to those at Peking. It was called Moukden, which signifies flourishing, by the Manchu monarchs in 1631, when they made it the seat of their government, and the emperors have since done everything in their power to enlarge and beautify it, but with only partial success.

The town of Hingking, sixty miles east of Moukden, is one of the favored places in Shingking, from its being the family residence of the Manchu monarchs and the burial-ground of their ancestors. It is pleasantly situated in a mountain valley, and the tombs are upon a mountain three miles north of it called *Tsz'yun shán*. The circuit of the wall is about three miles.

Kinchau is the port of Moukden, fifteen leagues from it, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle, pulse and drugs. The harbor is described as shallow and exposed to southern gales. Kaichau, another port lying on the east side of the Gulf, possesses a better harbor, but is not so much frequented. Most of the other towns in Shing-

king have no claim to any higher appellation than that of garrisons or hamlets. Funghwang ting is the frontier town on the east lying near the Yahluh kiang, and commanding all the trade with Corea which must pass through it.

The Province of Kitin 吉林 or Girin, comprises all the country northeast of Shingking, bordering on the sea of Japan and gulf of Tartary. This extensive region is thinly settled by Manchus, and by tribes having affinity with them. They have been called the Kiching Tartars, and Yapti Tartars, and other names by Du Halde. The Ghailiks and other tribes on the coast are hardly known to the Chinese geographers, and are completely independent.

Kirin is divided into three ruling ting departments, or commanderies, viz., Kirin ula, or the garrison of Kirin, Petuné or Pedné, and Changchun ting. Of these Kirin is the largest; it is situated on the Songari in lat.  $43^{\circ} 45'$  N., and long.  $126^{\circ} 25'$  E.

Ninguta lying east of Kirin, upon the river Hourha in lat.  $44^{\circ} 55'$  N., and long.  $125^{\circ} 10'$  E., is the largest town in the province.

The island of Tarakai or Sagalien lies off the mouth of the Kwantung, extending about 600 miles from lat.  $46^{\circ}$  to  $54^{\circ}$ , and varying from twenty-five to one hundred miles in width. Its area is about 30,000 square miles.

The chief town in the commandery of Petuné lies on the Songari near its junction with the Sagalien in lat.  $45^{\circ} 10'$  N., and long.  $124^{\circ} 40'$  E. It is inhabited by troops and persons banished from China for crime. It is a place of considerable trade.

The commandery of Chang-chun is small. It lies west of Kirin and south of Petuné. Altchoucu and Larin are two garrisoned towns in Kirin, which have attracted some of the trade on the Songari and Amur.

The province of Tsi-tsi-har, or Hehlung kiang, comprises the northwest part of Manchuria, extending 400 miles from east to west, and about 1200 from north to south. Its area is about 200,000 square miles. It is divided into six commanderies, viz., Tsi-tsi-har, Hulan, Puteh, Merguen, Sagalien ula and Hurun-pir, whose officers have control over the tribes within their limits. Sagalien ula, or Hehlung kiang ching, on the river of that name, is the chief town in the northeast districts, and is used by the government of Peking as a penal settlement.

Tsi-tsi-har, the capital of the province, lies on the river Nonni in lat.  $47^{\circ}$  N., and long.  $123\frac{1}{2}$  E., and is a place of some trade, resorted to by tribes near the river. It was built in 1692 by Kanghi to overawe the neighboring tribes.

## Mongolia.

MONGOLIA is the first in order of the colonies, by which are meant those parts of the empire under the control of the *Li-fan yün*, or Foreign Office. It comprises the regions lying between lats. 35° and 52° W. and longs. 82° and 123° E. Its length is about 1700 miles, and 1000 miles its greatest breadth, inclosing an area of 1,400,000 square miles. The population is estimated at two millions.

The chief mountains of this region are, 1. The Altai, or *Kin shán* 金山 and its various subordinate chains, extending eastward under the names of *Tángnú* 唐努, *Khangai* 桀愛, and *Kenteh* 肯特 as far as the banks of the Sagalien, where the range is deflected northward and joins the *Yablonoi-khrebet*. 2. The *Altai* 賀闐 *Shán* and *Ín Shán* ranges, which commence in lat. 42° N. and long. 107° E., and curve N. N. E. and northward as far as the Sagalien in lat. 53° N., where they join the Altai.

The rivers of Mongolia are numerous chiefly in the north, belonging to the basins either of the *Irtish* or *Sagalien*. Of the former are the *Selenga*, 色楞格 *Orkhon* 鄂爾坤 and *Tola* 土拉, which unite and flow into lake *Baikal*. The *Kerlon* and *Onon* flow northeast through Mongolia. In the south are the *Sira-mureu* and its branches which unite in the *Liáu* river, besides several rivers in the region of *Koko Nor*. The chief lakes south of the desert are the *Koko Nor* 青海 or *Azure Sea*, and the *Oling* and *Dzaring* near the sources of the *Yellow River*. *Cobdo*, in the north-west, abounds in lakes, the principal being the *Upsa Nor* and *Altai Nor* on the east, *Alak Nor* on the south, and *Íki-aral*, near which lies the town of *Cobdo*.

The principal divisions of Mongolia are four; viz. 1. *Inner Mongolia*, lying between the Wall and south of the Desert. 2. *Outer Mongolia*, between the Desert and the Altai mountains, and reaching from the *Inner Hinggan* to the *Tienshán*. 3. The country about *Koko Nor*, between *Kansuh*, *Sz'chuen* and *Tibet*. and 4. The dependencies of *Uliasutai*, lying northwest of the *Kalkas* khanates. The whole have been included under the name of *Tartary*. The three tribes the *Kalkas*, the *Tsakhars* and *Sounites*, now constitute the great body of Mongols under Chinese rule.

The divisions of *Inner Mongolia* are not marked with any distinctness, the nomads which inhabit it wandering about with their flocks for pasture within the limits prescribed by the Chinese. The whole

region is divided amongst six corps and twenty-four tribes, which are again placed under forty-nine standards, commanded by hereditary princes. Outer Mongolia, a vast region of deserts, inoultains, plains and valleys, is partitioned among four khans, under whom are many officers. The Tsetsen khanate lies the most easterly, next to Tsitsihar; the Tuchetu khanate, the largest of the four, extends across from Russia towards Peking; southwest of it is the the region of the Sain-noin Kalkas; and northwest of it lies the Dzassaku khanate, the least important of the whole.

West of these two last, between longs.  $84^{\circ}$  and  $96^{\circ}$  E., and reaching north as far as Russia, lie the divisions of Uliasutai and its dependencies, Cobdo, and the Tangnú Mts., where twenty-five tribes of the Ulianghai, or Uriyangkit, Kalkas live. This region is little known to Europeans, and sparsely inhabited. The superintending officer lies at Uliasutai on the R. Selenga.

The largest town in Mongolia is Kurun, situated in the Tuchetu khanate in lat.  $48^{\circ} 20'$  N., long.  $107\frac{1}{2}$ ° E., on the Tola river, a branch of the Selenga.

The trade with Russia is carried on at Kiakata, a hamlet on a creek of the same name, lat.  $50^{\circ} 21'$  N., and long.  $106^{\circ} 28'$  E., close to the border, the boundary line marked by granite columns running between it and Mai-mai Chin on the Chinese side.

The province of *Tsinghai*, or Koko Nor, is not included in Mongolia by European geographers, nor in the Chinese statistical works is it comprised within its limits. The inhabitants are however mostly Mongols, and the government is conducted on the same plan as that over the Kalkas tribes further north. This region is known in the histories of Central Asia under the names of Tangout, Sifan, Turfan, &c. On Chinese maps it is called *Tsinghai*, but in their books is named *Si Yü* or *Si Yih*, i. e. Western Limits. Within its limits there are several large lakes, of which the Azure Sea is the largest. This country is occupied by the Eleuths, Tourbeths, Tourgouths, Hoshoots, Kalkas and other tribes, and governed by a Manchu general residing at Sining fú in Kansuh. The capital Sining fú is situated in lat.  $36^{\circ} 39'$  N. and long.  $100^{\circ} 48'$  E. Barkoul or Chinse fú in lat.  $43^{\circ} 40'$  N., long.  $94^{\circ}$  E., is the most important place in the department. A thousand Manchus and three thousand Chinese guard the post.

Oroumtsi, or Tih-hwá chau, in lat.  $43^{\circ} 45'$  N., long  $89^{\circ}$  E., is the westernmost department of Kansuh, and divided into three districts:

## Ili.

It is nearly equal in extent to Mongolia. It extends from lat.  $36^{\circ}$  to  $49^{\circ}$  N., and from long.  $71^{\circ}$  to  $96^{\circ}$  E. It is divided by the Tien Shan or Celestial Mts., into two parts called Lü or Circuits, viz., the Tien-shan Peh Lü and the Tien-shan Nán Lü.

TIEN-SHAN PER-LU is divided by the Chinese into three commanderies: Ili on the west, Tarbagatai on the north, and Kür-kara usu on the east between Ili and Oroumtsi in Kansuh. The government is under the control of military officers residing at Ili. This city, called by the Chinese Hwuiyuèn ching, and Gouldja or Kuldsha and Kura by the natives, lies on the north bank of the Ili river, in lat.  $43^{\circ} 46'$  N. and long.  $82\frac{1}{2}$  E. The number of inhabitants is about 50,000. The two remaining districts, Tarbagatai and Kür-kara usu are small compared with Ili. The chief town of the former is called Tuguchuk by the Kirghis, and Suitsing ch'ing by the Chinese. At this post there are about 2500 Manchu and Chinese troops. Kür-kara usu lies on the river Kür, north-east from Kuldsha. It is called Kingsui ch'ing by the Chinese. The total population of this country is estimated at less than two millions.

TIEN-SHAN NAN-LU was named Sin Kiäng by Kienlung, and has been called Little Bokhara, and Chinese or Eastern Turkestan by foreigners. This is the country of the "Eight Mohanmedan cities," which are named as follows: Harashar, Ushi, (including Sairim and Bai), Oksu, Khoten, Yarkaud, Kashgar and Yingkeshar.

Harashar lies on the Kaidu river, in lat.  $42^{\circ} 15'$  N. long.  $87^{\circ}$  E. Kurli lies south-west of Harashar on the Kaidu, and Bukur is two hundred miles west of Kurli.

Kuché, one hundred miles west of Bukur, is lat  $41^{\circ} 37'$  W. long.  $82^{\circ} 55'$  E., is a larger and more important city than Harashar.

Ushi lies in the valley of the Oksu in lat.  $41^{\circ} 35'$  N. long.  $77^{\circ} 50'$  E. It is said to contain 10,000 inhabitants. In Chinese it is called Yungning ching.

Kashgar is situated on the Kashgar river in lat.  $39^{\circ} 25'$  N. long.  $75^{\circ}$  E. This place is the emporium of the commerce of Central Asia. Its population is estimated at 80,000.

Yarkand or Yerkiang, which may be termed the capital of the Southern Circuit, lies on the river of that name in lat.  $38^{\circ} 19'$  N. and long.  $76^{\circ} 10'$  E.

Khoten, called Iichi on Chinese maps, is situated on the southern side of the Desert in an extensive plain on the Khoten river in

lat.  $37^{\circ}$  N. and long.  $80^{\circ}$  E. The town of Karakash lies a few miles northwest, and is said by traders to be the capital rather than Ili. The principal rivers of the country of Ili are the Tarim, Kara-kash, Khoten, Yarkand, Kashgar, Ili, Yamanyar, Kaidu and Charituz. Besides them there are numerous smaller streams. The important lakes are the Dzaisang, Kizilbash, Kaltar, Alak-tukul, Temurtu, Bostang, Baba or Mapa-hissa, Yechil-kul or Green lake, and lake Sairim.

### Tibet.

TIBET the third great division of the Chinese colonies is less known than Ili, but its area is hardly less extensive. The Chinese call the country *Si Tsang*, 西藏 and divide it into *Tsien Tsang* and *Hau Tsang*, i. e. Hither and Farther Tibet.

H'lassa the capital of Tibet, is situated on the Dsangtsu, about twelve leagues from its junction with the Yaru-tsangbu in lat.  $29^{\circ} 30'$  N., and long.  $91^{\circ} 40'$  E. and is the largest town in this part of Asia. This city is the head-quarters of Budhism, and the hierarchy of lamas, who by means of the dalai-lama, and his subordinate the kū-tuktu, exercise priestly control over nearly all Mongolia as well as Tibet. There are numerous convents in and near it. The population of H'lassa is conjectured to be 24,000. That of the province is reckoned by Csoma at about 650,000.

The capital of Tsang or Farther Tibet is Zhikatsé-jung or Teshu-h'lumbu, twenty-six miles west of H'lassa, the monastic residence of the teshu-lama or banchin-erdeni.

LADAK is the name of a third division of Tibet. But the country is not subject to China. Leh, its capital, is situated in lat.  $44^{\circ} 10'$  N. long.  $77^{\circ} 45'$  E.

The largest river in Tibet is the Dzangbu, Erechumba or Yaru-tsangbu. Its tributaries on the north are numerous, and among them the Wauk-tsangbu and Dzangtsu are the largest. Naka, Djadak, Dogh, Wei-tsü, Lantsan kiang are the names of some of the other more important rivers. The Yih or Iki, Paha, Chapu, Sangbu, Tarok, Dsisak, Rab, Siranlosa, Tenkiri, Bouka, Kura, Sangri, Ravanhrad, Yamo-rouk, Pangkung and Wular, are the names of the principal lakes.

The government of Hither Tibet is in the hands of the dalai-lama and his hierarchy, overseen by Chinese residents. Further Tibet is ruled by the teshu-lama, assisted by a resident from Peking.

**LIST**  
**OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS IN THE**  
**GENERAL GOVERNMENT,**  
**AND IN THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.**

NAME OF COURT,	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
Tsungjin foo, 宗人府 OFFICE OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE HOLD.	Controller.	Tsaetseuen, 鈴壽山
	Sub-controller.	Jinshow, 仁
	do	Chunshan, 春
	Dep. sub-controller	Meénsze, 綿
	do	Meénhuin, 綿
	Chinese assistant.	Hwang Tsantang, 贊
Nuy Kō, 內閣 THE CABINET.	Chief minister.	Muhchangah, 彰
	do	Pwan Shegān, 世
	do	Keying, 耆
	do	Chō Pingtien, 秉
	Asst. chief minister.	Keshen, 琦
	do	Ke Tseuntsaou, 竊
	Minister.	Tsinglin, 靄
	do	Yihshan, 山
	do	Hosihpun, 本
	do	Kingking, 慶
	do	Suylin, 麟
	do	Vacant.
	do	Ho Yushing, 承
	do	Le Keatwan, 端
	do	Yē Kin-e, 儀
	do	Chay Kihchin, 慎

NAME OF COURT.	RANK.	INDIVIDUAL.
Le Poo, 吏部	President.	Wänking,
THE BOARD OF CIVIL OFFICE.	do	Kea Ching,
	Vice-president.	Hwashană,
	do	How Tung,
	do	Minghinn,
	do	Cháng Pe,
Hoo Poo, 戶部	Superintendent.	Pwan Shegăñ,
THE BOARD OF REVENUE.	President.	Saeshangah,
	do	Ke Tseuntsaou,
	Vice-president.	Ahlingah,
	do	Chaou Kwang,
	do	Fuhtse,
	do	Choo Fungpeaou,
Le Poo, 禮部	President.	Hwuy Fung,
THE BOARD OF RATES.	do	Sun Suychin,
	Vice-president.	Leënschun,
	do	Wú Chungtseuen,
	do	Kwangliu,
	do	Tsäng Kwohsfan,
Ping Poo, 兵部	Superintendent.	Keying,
THE BOARD OF WAR.	President.	Paouchang,
	do	Wei Yuenlang,
	Vice-president.	Suychang,
	do	Sun Poouyuen,
	do	Taouking,
	do	Taehe,
Hing Poo, 刑部	Superintendent.	Ahlihtsingah,
THE BOARD OF PUNISHMENTS.	President.	Le Chinyew,
	do	Tseuenting,
	Vice-president.	Chow Tsoopei,

NAME OF COURT.	OFFICE.	OFFICER.	INDIVIDUAL.
Kung Poo, 工部 THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.	Superintendent.	Séuen Chun,	恒春言阿額
	President.	Chaou Pingyen,	炳彰登受恩
	Vice-president.	Müchchangah,	阿額田華恩
		Tihtängyili,	桂章阿額田華恩
		Too Showteen,	桂章阿額田華恩
		Ganhwa,	桂章阿額田華恩
		Chin Foogän,	桂章阿額田華恩
		Lingkwei,	桂章阿額田華恩
		Pang Wanchang,	桂章阿額田華恩
	Superintendent.	Saeshangah,	阿泰森毓布
	President.	Keihluntae,	阿泰森毓布
	Vice-president.	Meensan,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Yihyeh,	阿泰森毓布
	Supernumerary	Laemuhwan	阿泰森毓布
	Vice-president.	poeshapoo,	阿泰森毓布
	Censor.	Pehseun,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Wang Kwangyin,	阿泰森毓布
	Deputy-censor.	Hoshun,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Le Han,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Shooyuen,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Hwang Tsanyang,	阿泰森毓布
	President.	Wansuy,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Ching Tingkwei	阿泰森毓布
	President.	Weijin,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Chao Tsau,	阿泰森毓布
	Commander in chief	Yihhing,	阿泰森毓布
	Lt. General.	Lohwoo,	阿泰森毓布
	Commander in chief	Weishihna,	阿泰森毓布
	Lt.-gen. at Kirin.	Shingkwei,	阿泰森毓布
Lesan Yuen, 理藩院 COURT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	Superintendent.	Saeshangah,	阿泰森毓布
	President.	Keihluntae,	阿泰森毓布
	Vice-president.	Meensan,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Yihyeh,	阿泰森毓布
	Supernumerary	Laemuhwan	阿泰森毓布
	Vice-president.	poeshapoo,	阿泰森毓布
	Censor.	Pehseun,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Wang Kwangyin,	阿泰森毓布
	Deputy-censor.	Hoshun,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Le Han,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Shooyuen,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Hwang Tsanyang,	阿泰森毓布
	President.	Wansuy,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Ching Tingkwei	阿泰森毓布
	President.	Weijin,	阿泰森毓布
	do	Chao Tsau,	阿泰森毓布
	Commander in chief	Yihhing,	阿泰森毓布
	Lt. General.	Lohwoo,	阿泰森毓布
	Commander in chief	Weishihna,	阿泰森毓布
	Lt.-gen. at Kirin.	Shingkwei,	阿泰森毓布
Toochä yuen, 都察院 THE CENSORATE.	Supernumerary	Laemuhwan	拉木棍布
	Vice-president.	poeshapoo,	拉木棍布
	Censor.	Pehseun,	拉木棍布
	do	Wang Kwangyin,	拉木棍布
	Deputy-censor.	Hoshun,	拉木棍布
	do	Le Han,	拉木棍布
	do	Shooyuen,	拉木棍布
	do	Hwang Tsanyang,	拉木棍布
	President.	Wansuy,	拉木棍布
	do	Ching Tingkwei	拉木棍布
	President.	Weijin,	拉木棍布
	do	Chao Tsau,	拉木棍布
	Commander in chief	Yihhing,	拉木棍布
	Lt. General.	Lohwoo,	拉木棍布
	Commander in chief	Weishihna,	拉木棍布
	Lt.-gen. at Kirin.	Shingkwei,	拉木棍布
Tungching sze, 通政司 COURT OF APPEAL	President.	Wansuy,	瑞文
	do	Ching Tingkwei	桂文
	President.	Weijin,	桂文
	do	Chao Tsau,	桂文
	Commander in chief	Yihhing,	桂文
	Lt. General.	Lohwoo,	桂文
	Commander in chief	Weishihna,	桂文
	Lt.-gen. at Kirin.	Shingkwei,	桂文
Tale she, 大理寺 COURT OF ADJU- DICATION.	President.	Weijin,	仁
	do	Chao Tsau,	仁
	President.	Weijin,	仁
	do	Chao Tsau,	仁
	Commander in chief	Yihhing,	仁
	Lt. General.	Lohwoo,	仁
	Commander in chief	Weishihna,	仁
	Lt.-gen. at Kirin.	Shingkwei,	仁
Shingking, or 盛京 MOUKDEN.	President.	Weijin,	仁
	do	Chao Tsau,	仁
	President.	Weijin,	仁
	do	Chao Tsau,	仁
	Commander in chief	Yihhing,	仁
	Lt. General.	Lohwoo,	仁
	Commander in chief	Weishihna,	仁
	Lt.-gen. at Kirin.	Shingkwei,	仁
Keihlin, 吉林	President.	Weijin,	仁
	do	Chao Tsau,	仁
	President.	Weijin,	仁
	do	Chao Tsau,	仁
	Commander in chief	Yihhing,	仁
	Lt. General.	Lohwoo,	仁
	Commander in chief	Weishihna,	仁
	Lt.-gen. at Kirin.	Shingkwei,	仁

NAME OF PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
KIRIN.	Lt.-gen. Ningoota.	Pantih,
	Lt.-gen. at Petuné.	Weikihtsinggih,
	Lt.-gen. at Sansing.	Eliftungah,
	Lt.-gen. at Altchuku.	Sapinjah,
Hihlungkeäng,	Commander in chief	Yinglung,
黑龍江	Lt.-gen. Sagalien ula.	Tsing-an,
TSITSIAR.	Lt.-gen. Tsitsihar.	Kihsinggih,
	Lt.-gen. Merguen.	Woolingah,
Chihle,	Governor General.	Naurhkinggih, 納
直隸	Governor-general.	Luh Keenying,
Leang Keäng,	Governor of the rivers	Yang E-tsäng,
兩江	1st. Keängsöö.	
Comprising	Governor at Súchau	Foo Shingheun, 助
1 KEANGSOO.		厚
2 GANHWUY.	General of Nanking	繩
3 KEANGSE.		祥
	Lt. General.	惠
	Literary Chancellor	青
	Grain Commissioner	兆
	Salt comissioner.	啟
	Treasurer of Nanking	文
	Naval com-in-chief.	尤
	Treasurer of Soochow	煥
	foo.	慶
	Judge.	良
	Grain comissioner	麟
	Int. of circuit of Soo,	
	Sung and Tae.	
	Mag. of Shanghai.	
2. Ganhwuy.		
	Governor.	植
	Literary Chancellor	王
3. Keängse.		惇
	Governor.	羅
		費
		開
		緩

NAME OF PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
Min-Ché.	Literary Chancellor	Sun Paouyuen, 孫葆元
Comprising 1. CHEKEANG. 2. FUKEEN.	Governor-General.	Lew Yunko, 劉韻珂
閩浙	1. Chékeang Governor.	Woo Wanyung, 吳文奕
	Gen. of Hangchow.	Yihseäng, 湘光
	Literary Chancellor	Cháou Kwang, 朝光
	Treasurer.	Wang Punseun, 銓
	Judge.	Tseäng Weiyuen, 銳
	Int. of Circuit of Ning, Shaou, and Tae.	Hiealing, 遠齡
	Prefect of Ningpo.	Lo Yung, 鎌
	District magistrate of Kin.	Chéng, 鎏
	District magistrate of Chinbae.	Wang Chingkeae, 鎏
	Naval com.-in-chief of Chékeang.	Shenlüh, 壽
	2. Fuhkeen.	
	Governor.	Seu Keyu, 徐
	Gen. of Fuhchow and Collector of customs.	Yusuy, 瑞
	Lt.-gen., Fuhchow.	Tungtun, 純
	Literary chancellor	Päng Wänchang, 章
	Treasurer.	Chin Kingkeae, 隆
	Naval com.-in-chief of Chékeang at Amoy.	Tüh Chinpeau, 廉
	General of Formosa	Leu Hänggan, 安
	Intendant of Hing- Tscuen, Yung.	She Weilun, 繩
	Collector of Customs at Amoy.	Turhsun, 慶
	Colonel at Amoy,	Chin Kaehwuy, 振
	Huiſang at Amoy,	Lew Chiugheen, 恆
	Governor General.	Yutae, 開
Hukwang,	1. Hoopih.	
湖廣	Governor.	Lo Yaouteen, 羅
Comprising 1. HOOPIH. 2. HOONAN.	Literary chancellor	繞
	Treasurer.	Shoo-pé, 啟
		樹
		義

NAME OF PROVINCE.	RANK.	INDIVIDUAL.
	Judge.	Chun Show, 椿壽
	2. <i>Hoonan.</i>	
	Governor.	Fun Tihhing, 馨德
	Treasurer.	Wan Kungchin, 珍貢
	Governor.	
	General in chief.	Pwan Toh, 萬潘
	Literary chancellor.	
	Treasurer.	Yu Changtsan, 賛
	Governor and general in-chief.	Yen Leängheun, 良醇
	Literary chancellor.	Seu Tsibashun, 澤驥
	Treasurer.	Fun Yuke, 譲譽
	Governor and general in-chief.	Lew Yuembau, 濬源
	Literary chancellor.	Le Chechang, 譽昌
	Treasurer.	Lung Yuenhe, 烈灝
	Governor-general.	Chunasuto, 灑昌
	Literary chancellor.	Pooyentae, 優贊
	Commander in-chief.	Waug Tsoopei, 培元
	1. <i>Shense.</i>	Tölihhantae, 祐罕
	Governor.	Chang tseäng ho, 培罕
	Treasurer.	Chang Tashun, 培罕
	2. <i>Kansuh.</i>	
	Treasurer.	Wän Yuseun, 畏
	General-in-chief.	Säyingah, 阿迎
	Counsellor.	Yihsháu, 奕成
	Counsellor at Tarbagatae.	Chingkæ, 拉清
	Sub-counsellor at Kashgar.	Seihlápoo, 德
	Resident at do.	Shootsingah, 舒興
	Resident at Kooché.	Tihiseuen, 呀呢
	Resident at Aksoo.	Shoohingah, 克勒
	Resident at Khoten.	Tihlikhinhema, 嘉嗎

PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
Wooloomühtse, 烏魯木齊 Oroumtsi.	General.	Yahshoo,
Wae Mungkoo, 外蒙古	Resident at Hami.	Kingyun,
Outer Mongolia.	Resident at Koorun.	Yüehming,
Szechuen, 四川	Governor-general.	Keshen,
Leäng Kwang, 兩廣	Literary chancellor.	Che Tsingyen,
Comprising. 1. KWANGTUNG. 2. KWANGSHÉ.	Treasurer.	Woo Chinyih,
	Governor-general. 1. Kwangtung.	Seu Kwangtsin,
	Governor.	Yé Mingchin,
	Col. commanding gov.-general's brigade.	Kwáushow,
	Literary chancellor.	T'seuenking,
	Collector of customs.	Wingshen,
	General & command- er-in-chief at Canton.	Mühtshgän,
	Lt.-general Tartar troops	Woolantae,
	Lt.-general of Chinese troops.	T'ögäntunggih, 托
	Admiral (at the Boging).	Hung Mingheäng,
	Treasurer.	Pihkwei,
	Judge.	Leäng Singyuen,
	Grain commissioner.	Hwän Kwangshin,
	Prefect of Canton.	Yih Tang,
	Nanhae heën.	Fung Yuen,
	Pwanyu heën.	Showke,
	Shunteh heën.	Koh Jooching,
	Tsunghwa heën.	Seay Yutsing,
	Lungmun heën.	Le Ying,
District magistrates in Kwangchow foo.	Sinping heën.	Yu Yuenpei,
	Tsängching heën,	Leu Yingchoo,
	Heängshan heën.	Kó Chaousan,
	Tungkwan heën.	Kew Tsaeying,

PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
	Sinhwui heën.	Hoo Seäng,
	Sanshwuy heën.	Wan Tsun,
	Tsingyuen heën.	Ma Yangkeae,
	Singan heën.	Wang Mingting,
	Hwa heën.	Mingchaoutae,
	2. Kwangse.	
	Governor,	Ching Tsoochin,
	Naval and military commander-in-chief.	Min Chingsfung,
	Literary chancellor,	Chow Heoseun,
	Treasurer,	Chang Yuntao,
	Governor-general.	Lin Tsihseu,
Yun-Kwei, 雲貴 Comprising 1 YUNNAN, 2 KWEICHOW.	1. Yunnan.	Ching Yuëtsae,
	Governor.	Sun Yühkwei,
	Literary chancellor.	Chau Kwangtsoo,
	Treasurer,	Pootae,
	Judge,	
	2. Kweichow.	
	Governor.	Keabu Yungtseen,
	Literary chancellor,	Ung Tungshoo,
	Treasurer.	Lo Pingchang,

## THE NINE RANKS.

The grades of officers in the Chinese government are distinguished by various insignia into nine ranks, the officers in each of which are subdivided into principal and secondary, the order of precedence being according to these ranks, and civilians going before military men. The insignia are here given.

Civilians of the first rank wear a precious ruby or transparent red stone; a stork is embroidered on the back and breast of the robe, and the girdle clasp of prehnite set in rubies; military men differ only in having a unicorn instead of a stork, their buttons and clasps being the same as civilians. On common occasions, red coral buttons are worn. The chief ministers belong to the principal; and the presidents of the Boards, censors, and guardians of the heir, apparent, to the secondary.

Civilians of the second rank wear a red carved coral button, a robe embroidered with a golden pheasant, and a girdle clasp of gold set in rubies; the lion is emblazoned on the military. The secondary, guardians of the prince, governor-generals, and vice-presidents of the Boards, belong to the principal; ministers in the Cabinet, Hanlin, governors, and treasurers of provinces, to the secondary.

Civilians of the third rank carry a sapphire, and one-eyed peacock's feather, a robe with a peacock worked on the breast, and a clasp of worked gold; military officers have a leopard instead of a peacock. Deputy censors, presidents of the courts, and provincial judges are principal; salt commissioners are secondary.

Civilians of the fourth rank are distinguished by a blue opaque stone, a crane on the breast, and a clasp of worked gold with a silver button; military officers carry a tiger instead of a crane. Vice-presidents of the courts, and intendants of circuit are principal; prefects and superintendents of some subordinate courts, are secondary.

Civilians of the fifth rank are denoted by a crystal button, a silver pheasant on the breast, and a clasp of plain gold with a silver button; the bear is the escutcheon of military men. Sub-prefects and prefects of inferior chau departments, chi-chau in Chihli, and heads of some courts, are principal; readers in the Hanlin-yuen, and assistants to the intendants of circuit, are secondary.

Civilians of the sixth rank wear an opaque white shell button, a blue plume, an egret worked on the breast, and a mother-of-pearl clasp; military men bear a pien, or little tiger. District magistrates in Chihli, and secretaries of officers are principal; chi-chau magistrates are secondary.

Civilians of the seventh rank have a plain gold button, a partridge on the breast, and a clasp of silver; a rhinoceros designates the military, as it also does the next in rank. District magistrates belong to this rank.

The eighth rank wear a worked gold button, a quail on the breast and a clasp of clear horn. Assistant district magistrates and sub-secretaries belong to this rank.

Members of the ninth rank are distinguished by a worked silver button, a sparrow on the breast, and clasp of buffalo's horn; military men are marked by a sea-horse embroidered on the robe. Jailers, village elders, district treasurers, &c., belong to the lowest rank.

THE CHINESE CALENDAR.—The Chinese calendar is a solar calendar, but it is not strictly solar, as it is based on the moon, and the months are of different lengths. The months are divided into three parts, the first, second, and third, each consisting of ten days. The first part is called the 'old month,' the second the 'middle month,' and the third the 'new month.' The months are numbered from the first to the twelfth, and the days from the first to the tenth. The months are: 1. January, 2. February, 3. March, 4. April, 5. May, 6. June, 7. July, 8. August, 9. September, 10. October, 11. November, 12. December. The days are: 1. First day, 2. Second day, 3. Third day, 4. Fourth day, 5. Fifth day, 6. Sixth day, 7. Seventh day, 8. Eighth day, 9. Ninth day, 10. Tenth day.

**PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS OBSERVED BY THE CHINESE.**

Jan. 1st 1850.—XIIth moon, 10th day. Festival of Kwânyin. She has three dwâns, all of which are observed by the people.

Jan. 20th.—XIth moon, 8th day. Ancient festival of the prince and his officers going on the annual hunt. Also of the Ju-lai Budhâ.

Feb. 4th.—XIIth moon, 23d day. Leih chun term, or festival of spring. This day, the period of the sun reaching the 15th degree in Aquarius, is one of the chief days of the Chinese calendar, and is celebrated with great pomp as well by the government as by the people. In every capital city, there are made, at this period, two clay images, a man and a buffalo. The day previous to the festival, the chifu or chief city magistrate, goes out to ying chun, meet spring; on which occasion children are carried about on men's shoulders, each ying with his neighbor in the gorgeousness and fancifulness of the children's dresses. The following day, being the day of the festival, the prefect again appears as priest of Spring, in which capacity he is, for the day, the first man in the province. Hence the chief officers do not move from home on this day. After he has struck the buffalo with a whip two or three times, in token of commencing the labors of agriculture, the populace then stone the image, till they break it in pieces. The festivities continue ten days in some parts of the country, but the degree of ceremony attending this festival differs greatly among the Chinese.

Feb. 5th.—XIIth moon, 24th day. The god of the furnace ascends to heaven to report upon the conduct of the family to the Gemmy August Shângti; hence people pay their adorations to that deity, and sié tsui, 'thank the furnace.' This popular superstition, though not peculiar to any class, seems most closely allied to the Tâi sect.

Feb. 11th.—XIth moon, 30th day. All the gods descend to the earth.

Feb. 12th.—1st moon, 1st day. Yuen tâi, the first morning, or new year's day. The period of new year is almost the only time of universal holiday in China. Other times and seasons are regarded only by a few, or by particular classes—but the new year is accompanied with a general cessation from business. The officer, the merchant and the laborer, all equally desist from work, and zealously engage in visiting and feasting,—occasionally making offerings at the temples of those deities whose peculiar aid they wish to implore. Government offices are nominally closed for about ten days before, and twenty days after new year; during which period none but very important business is transacted. On the last evening of the old year, all tradesmen's bills and small debts are paid. This is perhaps the reason why it is called chû sei, 'the evening of dismissal.'

Feb. 13th.—1st moon, 2d day. Ché Tâi yuen shwái; a deified warrior.

Feb. 17th.—1st moon, 6th day. Ting-kwáng, a Budhist sage, born.

Feb. 18th.—1st moon, 7th day.—Jin jih, 'man day.' The first ten days of the year are named after various animals, 'fowl-day,' dog-day,' &c., of which the seventh, 'man-day,' is the greatest. Some persons have supposed there was an obscure or ancient reference in these days to the order followed at the creation.

Feb. 20th.—1st moon, 9th day. Yuh-hwáng Shángti's birthday; this deity is the highest of the Táu sect.

Feb. 21st.—1st moon, 10th day. Wú tū shin kiun, five lares of the household; they are this day placed on the ground in various quarters of the house for its protection; and the ceremony is repeated on the tenth of the four following months.

Feb. 24th.—1st moon, 15th day.—Shái-tang, or feast of lanterns, so called by Europeans. At night all classes illuminate the temples, shops, &c. with fanciful lanterns, and assemble at convivial parties, called lantern feasts. Offerings of lanterns are made at the temples of the gods. This festival is observed at Canton by merely hanging a lantern before the shop or house.

March 2d.—1st moon, 19th day. Cháag-chun, a celebrated physician born; deified by the Táuista. His shrine is placed in doctor's shops.

March 4th.—1st moon, 21st day. Two images of children are placed behind the doors of dwellings for protecting it, and increasing the prosperity of the inmates; they are called Shén tāi tungtsz'.

March 15th.—1st moon, 2d day. The household gods born. These are called Tú ti, and Fuh-shin, gods of happiness; they include all classes of household deities. At this period plays are performed at the public offices, and in the streets; while rockets and other fireworks are let off.

March 16th.—1st moon, 3d day. Wancháng ti-kiun, god of learning born. His image is placed in the temples of Confucius and the offices of literary magistrates; scholars worship him.

March 19th.—1st moon, 6th day. Tung-wá Ti-kiun born; a god of the Táu sect.

March 26th.—1st moon, 13th day. Hengshing, god of the south sea, born. This is a southern deity, whose worship is chiefly confined to Canton, where it is celebrated with much pomp and display. Same day, the birthday of Yeh Fi, a faithful minister of the Sung dynasty.

March 28th.—1st moon, 15th day. Láukjun born. Láukjun, called also Láu-tsé, an ancient sage, and the founder of the Táu sect, was partly contemporary with Confucius. The latter in his youth took lessons from Láutsz' on the subject of sacrificial rites. The principal deities of the Táu sect are—Sán tsing, three pure ones,—Shángti, a supreme ruler, subordinate to those three, and an infinity of inferior gods, and deified men.

April.—About the middle of this month, on a fortunate day in the 3d moon, the grand agricultural ceremony is performed, at Peking by the emperor and his ministers, and in all the provinces by the head officers of the government.

The ceremony consists in holding a plough, highly ornamented, which is kept for the purpose, while the bullock which drags it is led over a given space. The rule is that the emperor plough three furrows; the princes, five; and the high ministers, nine. These furrows are, however, so very short, that the last four monarchs of the present dynasty have altered the ancient rule laid down by the predecessors of Confucius, ploughing four furrows, and returning again over the ground. The ceremony finished, the emperor, and his ministers repair to the terrace for inspecting the agricultural labors; and remain till the whole field has been ploughed by husbandmen. The emperor often appoints a proxy.

April 1st.—IIId moon, 19th day. Kwányin's birthday; she is the great goddess of the Budhists.

April 5th.—IIId moon, 23d day. Tsing-tiing term,—festival of the tombs.

At this period of the year the Chinese everywhere repair to the tombs with offerings of food, which after the spirits of the deceased have fed on the spiritual portion, they themselves partake of. The weather at this time being usually fine, the weeds and dirt are cleared away from the tombs, and any repairs requisite in the brick work are made.

April 7th.—IIId moon, 25th day. Hiuen-tien shing fù, birthday of the father of the Shángti of the Sombre Heavens; a god of the Tau sect.

April 14th.—IIId moon, 3d day. Hiuen-tien Shángti, the Supreme Ruler of the sombre heavens; the festival of the second deity of the Rationalists. This day is also the festival of Peh ti, god of the North Pole.

April 25th.—IIId moon, 14th day. Chung-yáng Wú tāu born.

April 26th.—IIId moon, 15th day. Hiuen-tán Yuen-shuai born; worshiped in households. I-ling Tái-tí born; a celebrated physician worshiped by sick persons.

April 29th.—IIId moon, 18th day. Hau-ti Niángniáng, the goddess of earth.

May 1st.—IIId moon, 20th day. Tez'-sun Niáng-niáng, the goddess of children, worshiped by those who wish children.

May 4th.—IIId moon, 23d day. Tien hau, or the Queen of heaven, born. This female deity was a native of Fuhkien; and has become the goddess of sailors, who are mostly of that province. Her temples are numerous, and her worship is costly.

May 19th.—IVth moon, 8th day. Sán kiái shing-yé, or holy lords of the three borders; worshiped in the yards or courts of houses to propitiate the powers of nature.—Same day is the festival of the present Budha, Shih-kia Ju-lái.

May 25th.—IVth moon 14th day. Lúshin yángshing, one of the eight genii also called Lútung ping.

May 26th.—IVth moon, 15th day. Chung-li tsu-sz', one of the eight genii.

May 28th.—IV moon, 17th day. Kin-hwa fù-jin; women worship her when their children have the small pox.

May 29th.—IVth moon, 18th day. Wa-to sienez', a celebrated physician, spoken of in the Sán Kwoh Chi; worshiped by the sick.

May 31st.—IVth moon, 20th day. Yen-kwáng Shing-mú, Holy Mother of Bright Eyes; a goddess worshiped by the blind, and those with diseased eyes.

June 8th.—IVth moon, 29th day. Yoh Wáng, king of Medicine; the Esculapius of Chinese mythology.

June 10th.—Vth moon, 1st day. Nán-kih Tá-ti, the Great Ruler of the South Pole; a god of the Rationalists.

June 14th.—Vth moon, 5th day. Festival of dragon boats, called in Chinese, Twán-wú or Twán-yáng, and also Tien-chung. On this day, may people race backwards and forwards, in long narrow boats, which being variously painted and ornamented so as to resemble dragons, are called *lung chuen*, 'dragon boats.' From the narrowness of the boats, and the number of persons on board, there being sometimes from sixty to eighty paddles, it not unfrequently happens that several of the boats break in two; so that the festivities seldom conclude without the loss of several lives. Tradesmen's accounts are cleared off at this period.

July 14th.—VIth moon, 6th day. Sai i-fuh, festival of Airing Clothes.

July 1st.—VIth moon, 13th day. Lú-pán, the god of Carpenters and Masons. Tsing-shin lung-wang, God of Wells and dragon-king, worshiped by sailors and others, to avert calamity and storms.

July 24th.—VIth moon, 16th day. Wángling kwánshing; a deified statesman worshiped for averting punishment.

July 27th.—VIth moon, 19th day. Assumption of Kwanyin; she ascends to heaven.

July 31st.—VIth moon, 23d day. God of Fire born. This deity is frequently propitiated by exhibitions of plays. In China there are no regular theaters; sheds are erected in the streets, and a platform being raised about four feet above the ground, the spectators all stand in the street in front; the expenses are paid by private subscription, usually, of several merchants. Gentlemen have them also at their own houses, where in some instances there are substantial buildings erected for the performance of the players, and the accommodation of persons invit'd to see the play. Even in this case, an open space is left for the free admission of the people.—Also Kwán s'ing tái ti, God of War born; Má wáng-shing, the God of horses, worshiped to avert disease from horses, and by horsemen to become skillful in equestrian feats.

Aug. 8th.—VIIth moon, 1st day. Sháu-i, or Burning Clothes festival. At this period, which lasts fifteen days, clothes made of various colored papers are burnt, that they may so pass to the invisible world, for the benefit of deceased relatives. Prayers also are recited and food offered, chiefly for those who have been drowned at sea. This festival is much observed by the people of Fuhkien province. The custom arises from a tradition respecting a young man who obtained admission to Tartarus, and brought his mother from there.

Aug. 14th.—VIIth moon, 7th day. Sháng kung sien iiii, the female genii of the seven palaces descend; a festival observed by women, who worship these fairies to avert disease, and get skill in domestic work.

Aug. 29th.—VIIth moon, 22d day. Tsang-fuh Tsái-shin, god of Happiness and Wealth; placed in niches at the doors of shops. This deity, the Plutus

of the Chinese, is seldom carved into an image, but a piece of paper is pasted on the back of a niche near the door; the shrine is called *tsü p'au t'ang*, i. e. Hall of Collected Values.

Aug. 31st.—VIIth moon, 24th day. *Tu ching hwang shing*, festival of the municipal deity, worshiped by officers and people; he might be termed the Palladium Deity, as he has a temple in every city in China.

Sep. 5th.—VIIth moon, 30th day. *Ti-tsang wang shing*, a deified Budhist, worshiped for remission of sins.

Sep. 6th.—VIIth moon, 1st day. Autumn festival commences. This festival continues from the 1st to the 16th of the moon; during which period families visit and feast with each other, and friends interchange presents of *moon cakes*. These are round white cakes, with figures of men and women painted on them; they derive their name from a legend of an emperor of the T'ang dynasty, who being led one night to the palace of the moon, saw there a large assemblage of female divinities, dancing and playing on instruments of music; on his return he instituted plays in commemoration of it.

Sep. 7th.—VIIth moon, 2d day. *Shé-tuh t'a-wang*, great Prince of the Agricultural Gods.

Sept. 8th. VIIth moon, 3d day. *Sz'-ming tsau kiun*, the lord who orders the prince of the furnace; worshiped to preserve the health of the household.

Sep. 10th.—VIIth moon, 5th day. *Lui-shing Tá-ti*, god of Thunder.

Sept. 20th.—VIIth moon, 15th day. *Chung-tsiú*, mid-autumn. This being the middle day of autumn, is the chief day of the autumn festival; oblations are made to the moon on this day. On the following day, young people amuse themselves by 'pursuing the moon'; it is also called *ho yueh*, congratulate the moon. On the evening of this day, every householder and boatman raises a lantern upon the tip of a high pole from the highest part of his house or vessel, on which is inscribed *king ho chung tsíu*, joyfully congratulate the middle of autumn. From the greater display of lanterns made, the festival is usually called at Canton by foreigners, the Feast of Lanterns.

Oct. 5th.—IXth moon, 1st day. *Nán tau sing-kiun*, Starry god of the South pole, descends; this god belongs to the sect of Rationalists.

Oct. 5th to 13th.—Xth moon, 1st to 9th day. The nine gods of the Great Bear descend; worshiped by the Rationalists, and generally also by the people, tradesmen, and others, for peace. This period is usually chosen for worshiping wandering spirits, as well as these gods; the rites are called *Tá tsíu*.

Oct. 13th.—IXth moon, 9th day. *Tau-mü yuen kiun*, Mother of the Dipper; a goddess adored to obtain happiness. This day is also observed as a time to visit the graves, and for children to fly kites; it is called from this, *t'ang k'au*, ascending on high.

October.—It is in this month, on a fortunate day of the 9th moon, that the empress, either personally, or by proxy, accompanied by a train of princesses and honorable ladies, repairs to the altar sacred to the discoverer of silkworms. After sacrificing, the empress with golden, and the princesses with silver implements, collect mulberry leaves to feed the imperial silkworms. They

then wind off some cocoons of silk, and so end the ceremony. This very ancient festival is considered as the counterpart of the agricultural one observed by the emperor in the spring.

Oct. 21st.—IXth moon, 17th day. Sien-fung yé-yé, lord of the Front Spear ; worshiped to obtain success and profit in life and business.

Nov. 1st.—IXth moon, 28th day. Wá-kwáng Tái-ti, god of Fire ; worshiped by all classes with great parade to preserve houses and shops from fire.

Nov. 4th.—Xth moon, 1st day. Tung-hwang Tá ti, Eastern August Great ruler ; a god of the Rationalists.

Nov. 18th.—Xth moon, 15th day. Tau shin Liú Sz', god of Small Pox ; his name was Liú, and he is accommodated with a niche in other temples.

Nov. 30th.—Xth moon, 27th day. Peh-kih Tsz'-wi. Also Wú Yoh Wú Ti, the festival of the gods of the Five Hills and the Five Rulers, names of five places and five deities collectively worshiped. The Five Hills are Tái shán in Shántung, Hang shán in Húnán, Hwá shán in Shensi, Hang shán in Chihi, and Sung shán in Honán. The Five Rulers are the Azure, Red, Yellow, White, and Black, Shángti.

Dec. 17th.—XIth moon, 4th day. Confucius born ; his festival is observed by officers of government and scholars, who repair to his temple.

Dec. 20th.—XIth moon, 17th day.—Onto Fuh the present Budha.

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REGISTER OF PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES IN CHINA  
FROM SEPT. 1848, TO DEC. 1849.

Aug. 31st. A severe typhoon was experienced on the coast of China, many lives being lost, and much damage being done to the shipping at Hongkong, Macao, Cumsingmoon and Whainpoa.

Disturbances having arisen in the Shántung province were suppressed.

The Emperor visits the tombs of his ancestors in the west.

Several districts in Shántung and Shánsi having suffered sundry calamities are exempted from the payment of taxes.

Páucháng is appointed president of the Board of War.

Sept. 21. J. N. A. Griswold Esq. receives appointment as consul of the United States at Shánghái.

Library and reading rooms instituted at Victoria in Hongkong.

Sept. 28th. Lütsin, intendant of Sháuking, is disgraced and sent in chains to Canton.

Oct. 6th. An interview took place between the American and Chinese commissioners at one of Howqua's suburban residences. There were present on the part of the Chinese, governor-general Sii, the lieut-governor, with Tung and other dignitaries ; and on the part of the Americans, H. E. John W. Davis, Commissioner to China, Dr. Parker, Secretary of Legation, Mr. Forbes, Consul at Canton, commodore Grisinger and Capt. Glynn, with several officers of the ships of war Plymouth and Preble.

November 16th. The first attempt was made of transporting grain by sea from Shánghái to Tientsin.

Dec. 19th. A Portuguese lorchá engaged in convoying Chinese junks from Shánghái, was attacked by pirates and burnt.

A rebellion broke out among the Mohammedans in Yunnán and Kweichow, which Lin Tsehsü, the governor-general of the provinces, is sent to suppress.

Jan. 4th, 1849. The abolition of the cassia monopoly effected upon the requisition of the British merchants of Canton.

Feb. 8th. A great fire occurred at Kweilin, the capital of Kwángsi province. Upwards of 7,000 houses and shops were destroyed, including the official residence of the governor. Many persons perished.

Feb. 17th. A conference took place between H. E. Mr. Bonham, the British, and H. E. Sū, Chinese plenipotentiaries in Anson's Bay on board the flag ship Hastings.

Feb. 25th. Two British officers, Capt. Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer were murdered in the neighborhood of Wong-ma-kok on the south side of the island of Hongkong.

March 5th. The Chinese custom-house at Macao was abolished by order of the governor.

April 5th. John Bowring LL. D. arrives at Canton, as British Consul.

A notification is published announcing that the Chinese government, having declined to carry into effect the stipulations entered into between the British Plenipotentiary, and Keying, two years previously, it is directed by Her Majesty's government that no British subjects shall for the present attempt to enter the city.

A communication was addressed by the gentry and literati of Canton to the British Plenipotentiary, warning him of the consequences of attempting to force his way into the city.

April 22d. The English cutter *Emma* engaged in smuggling opium between Cumsingmoon and Canton, was attacked by Chinese, and two of the crew killed.

The United States ship Preble returns from Japan, whither she had been dispatched by Commodore Geisinger for the purpose of bringing away some men belonging to the *Lagoda*, an American whaler.

June 8th. Mr. Summers having been imprisoned at Macao by order of the governor, was forcibly released by Capt. Keppel of H. M. S. Meander.

Aug. 22d. The governor of Macao, Senhor do Amaral was assassinated by the Chinese.

Sept. 17th. The steam ship *Medea* attacked a piratical fleet at Tienpek, destroying several vessels and many of their men. Various other expeditions were undertaken about this time against the pirates infesting the coasts of China, all of them being completely successful, destroying large numbers of vessels, and killing or capturing several thousands of pirates.

Sept. 25th. The Rev. J. Lowder, Episcopal clergyman at Shánghái, while bathing at the island of Púto, was drowned.

Extensive correspondence was carried on about this time between the Council of Macao and the Chinese government, concerning the assassination of Governor Amaral, and the surrender of his head and hand.

## WEIGHTS IN USE AMONG THE CHINESE.

IN China, most unmanufactured articles are sold by weight, not excepting liquids, wood, silk, cloth, grain, and live stock. Grain is however retailed by measure. The minor decimal weights are used in weighing bullion, pearls, precious stones, valuable drugs, &c. There are three instruments for weighing, viz., the balances, steel-yards, and money scales. Balances are used for weighing large sums of money; standard weights are furnished by the Board of Revenue at Peking, from 100 taels down to one cash, made of brass. The steelyard is made of wood, marked off into catties, mace, &c.; the largest of them will weigh two or three peculs; it is called *dotchian* by foreigners, a word corrupted from *tok-ching*, to weigh. The counterpoise is usually a piece of stone, and so common is its use, that no one goes to market without carrying a *dotchian*. The money scales are merely a small ivory yard like the *dotchin*, used to weigh money, pearls and small things.

The *chih* (cubit, covid, or Chinese foot) fixed by the Mathematical Board at Peking is 13.125 English inches; that used by tradesmen at Canton varies from 14.625 to 14.81 inches; that employed by the engineers of public works is 12.7 inches, and that by which distance is usually measured is 12.1 nearly. At Canton, an English yard or *mā* is reckoned at 2 *chih* 4 *tsun*, which makes the English foot equal to 8 *tsun*. The *chih* is reckoned in the new tariff at 14.1 English inches, which is about the average length of this measure in Canton; this rate makes the *cháng* to be 141 inches, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds.; the usual length of a *cháng* in Canton, is a very little over 4 yds., though some of them are but a little over 11 feet. The foot-rule of tailors is called *pái tsien chih*, and the shorter one of masons *chau-tung chih*. The *cháng* varies according to the *chih*.

The weights known among the Chinese are as follows:

1 kernel of millet (一粒黍) is one 黍 *shú*;

10 *shú* 黍 or kernels make one 穀 *lui*;

10 *lui* 穀 make one 錄 *chú*;

24 *chú* 錄 make one *tael* 両 *liang*;

16 taels make one *catty* 斤 *kin*;

2 catties make one 弔 *yin*;

30 catties make one 鉤 *kiun*;

100 catties make one *pecul* 擔 *tán* (lit. a load);

120 catties make one stone 石 *shih*.

The money weights are *liung*, *tsien*, *fan*, *li*, or *taels*, *mace*, *candareens*, and *cash*, decreasing in a decimal proportion; the proper coin called *cash* is named *tsien*, because it originally weighed a *mace*.

## CANTON LINGUISTS' FEES.

The following SCALE of LINGUISTS' FEES, adopted at a GENERAL MEETING of the CANTON BRITISH CHAMBER OF COAMMERC, held on the 16th of September, 1847, and agreed to by the Linguists' Establishments, CHING-HO, KWAN-HO, TAE-HO, HO-SANG, and SHUN-WO, came into operation at Canton on 17th September, 1847.

The FEES on IMPORTS to be paid by CONSIGNEES; on EXPORTS, by the ACTUAL SHIPPERS, whether Foreigners or Chinese; and on SHIPS by the AGENT for the VESSEL.

### IMPORTS.

### EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	Fee.	Per Chop of	ARTICLES.	Fee.	Per Chop of
Raw Cotton, Bombay.....	\$6	100 Bales	Tea.....	\$6	300 chests
Bengal.....	\$6	110 ,	Raw Silk and Silk Piece Goods.....	\$6	100 peculs
" Madras .....	\$6	110 ,	Nankeens, brown and blue.....	\$6	20,000 pieces
Cotton Yarn.....	\$6	80 lbs. of 400 lbs Alum, Cassia Ligurea, Buds and Oil }			
Shirtings and other Cotton Goods.	\$6	4,000 pcs. 40 yds	China and Galangal Root, Bamboo and Rattan-ware, Camphor,		
Bombazetts, Camlets, Lastings, and					

<b>Long Ells.....</b>	\$6	1,400 pieces	Chinaware, Copper-ware, Fire-works, Hartall, Lacquered ware, Paper, Rbuharb, Star Aniseed and Aniseed Oil, Tobacco, Vermilion	\$6	300 peculs
<b>Spanish Stripes &amp; other Broadcloths</b>	\$6	840 "			
<b>Metals,-Iron, Lead, Spelter, Steel, Copper, Tin Plates, and all other Metals,.....</b>	\$6	300 peculs	Other Articles in proportion.		
<b>Agar-Agar, Betel-nut, Bicho-de-Mar, Cloves, Cutch, Cochineal, Ebony, Flints, Fishmaws, Gambier, Gums, Hides, Pepper, Putchuck, Rattans, Saltpetre, Sandalwood, Sapan, and Red-wood, Smalls, Window and Broken Glass,.....</b>	\$6	300 peculs	<b>SHIPS.</b>		
<b>Rice .....</b>	\$6	600 "	On each Ship reporting inwards, exceeding 150 tons register	\$6	
<b>Other Articles in proportion.</b>					

LIST OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON A SINGLE LETTER, AND ON A NEWSPAPER, BETWEEN HONGKONG AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, OR BRITISH COLONIES, WHEN FORWARDED *via* SOUTHAMPTON.

<i>Countries to which prepayment in Hongkong is compulsory.</i>	<i>On a letter.</i>	<i>A newspaper.</i>
Brazil .....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	s. d.
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. ....	" "	3 7
Spain, .....	" "	3 5
Mexico, New Granada, and Cuba .....	" "	3 2
Canary Islands.....	" "	3 1
Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores .....	" "	2 8
<b>FOREIGN WEST INDIES, viz.—</b> Gaudaloupe, { Martinique, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Croix, { St. Eustatius, St. Martin and St. Thomas, {	" "	2 7
United States of America, .....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. *	2 3
Chili, Peru, and Honduras.....	" "	1 8
Portugal and Spain, <i>via</i> Gibraltar.....	" "	2 0
Baden.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. *	1 10
Wurtemburg.....	" "	1 9
Saxony .....	" "	1 10
Bavaria.....	" "	2 3
Sweden.....	" "	2 8
Sardinia and Southern Italy.....	" "	2 10
Austria and Austrian Dominions .....	" "	1 5
The East Indies, Singapore, Penang, Aden, { and Suez .....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. *	1 0
Venezuela .....	" "	2 0
Valparaiso and Callao .....	" "	3 0
Panama .....	" "	3 0
The Continent of Europe <i>via</i> Marseilles, Bata- { via, and Alexandria .....	" "	1 0
The five consular ports in China, Macao, { Manila, and New Zealand .....	" "	0 4
<i>British Colonies and foreign countries to which prepayment is optional.</i>		
Russia.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 7
Prussia .....	" "	2 0
Denmark.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 10
Hanover, the Duchy of Brunswick, and Lubec. ....	" "	1 9
The Duchy of Oldenburg.....	" "	1 6
Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Is. { Nova Scotia (port and town of Halifax ex- cepted), Jamaica (port and town of Kingston ex- cepted), and Berbice .....	" "	2 2
Newfoundland, Bermuda, port and town of Ha- { ifax in Nova Scotia, British West Indies, in- cluding port & town of Kingston in Jamaica {	" "	2 0
Holland and Heligoland.....	" "	2 0
Bremen and Hamburg .....	" "	1 8
Belgium.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 0
France.....	" "	1 10
Malta.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 5
Gibraltar.....	" "	1 10
Ceylon.....	" "	1 0
<i>The United Kingdom, <i>via</i> Southampton, prepayment optional.</i>		
Charge upon a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.....	1 0	"
do. do. do. Lounce.....	2 0	"
Letters and Newspapers for the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Mar- { seilles cannot be prepaid in Hongkong.		

\* The British Rate is chargeable on every half oz., but the Foreign Rate is chargeable on a Letter under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in weight, and additional Rate must be charged for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

## POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

*Relating to Postage between China and the United States.*

A POSTAL CONVENTION has been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the United States of America, under which it is agreed that the SEA POSTAGE on LETTERS transmitted between the two Countries shall, in future, be fixed at eightpence the Half Ounce, whether conveyed by British or United States Packets, and that such postage shall belong to the country by which the packet conveying the letters is furnished.

By this convention it is further agreed, that letters from British colonies and possessions addressed to the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the United States post-office free of all British Postage, whether packet or inland; and that in like manner, letters posted in the United States, addressed to British Colonies and possessions, and intended to pass in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the British post-office free of all United States postage, whether packet or inland.

All letters posted at this office intended to be forwarded through the United Kingdom to any part of the United States by British Packet, will be subjected to a postage of one shilling and eightpence the half ounce, instead of two shillings as heretofore; and upon such letters as may be intended to be conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States by packets belonging to the United States, the rate will be one shilling only, the half ounce (being the present charge from Hongkong to Great Britain), as the packet postage from England to the United States, as well as the United States inland rate, will be collected in the United States.

NEWSPAPERS addressed to, and received from, the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, whether conveyed by British or by United States packets, are to be charged with a British rate of one penny each.

For the present, all letters and newspapers addressed to the United States, will be forwarded from England by British packets unless specially addressed "to be forwarded by United States packets."

It is to be understood, that the abovementioned rates apply only to letters and newspapers for the United States intended to be forwarded from Hongkong via Southampton; and that any correspondence via Marseilles, will be liable to the rates of postage chargeable by that route from Hongkong to Great Britain in addition to the sea rate from the United Kingdom to the United States.

By order of his Lordship, the Post-master General, THOMAS HYLAND.

## STEAMERS IN CHINA.

The PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have one steamer in the waters of China, called the "CANTON;" she has no regular days for running, but plies between Canton, Macao, and Hongkong, as circumstances require, or takes trips up and down the coast. Her accommodations are good. The agents are J. A. OLDRING, Esq. in Hongkong, M. FISCHER Esq. in Canton, and JOHN MIDDLETON, Esq. in Macao.

## CANTON &amp; HONGKONG STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

120 SHARES, £250 EACH.

"Canton," CAPT. W. SOAMES, 139 Tons, 90 Horse power.

"Hongkong," CAPT. N. HILL, 140 Tons, 90 Horse power.

AGENTS.—AUGUSTUS CARTER, HONGKONG. SPENCER COMPTON, CANTON, and PATRICK STEWART, MACAO.

FARES.—From CANTON to MACAO or HONGKONG, Eight Dollars.

From HONGKONG to MACAO, Five Dollars.

An American Steamer, the SPARK, has recently been brought to China, from New York, and will soon run on the Pearl River and to the outer anchorages.

Table for Converting Dollars into Taels.

Amt. Cents.	Tls. 715 x 1000 dls.			Tls. 717 x 1000 dls.			Tls. 730 x 1000 dls.			Amount. Dollars.	715 taels per 1000 dollars.			717 taels per 1000 dollars.			730 taels per 1000 dollars.		
	m	i	c	m	i	c	m	i	c		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.			
1	007	007	007	014	014	014	021	021	021	13	,49	0.378	0.350	0.352					
2	014	014	014	021	021	021	028	028	028	26	,50	0.357	0.358	0.360					
3	021	021	021	028	028	028	035	035	035	39	,75	0.537	0.536	0.54					
4	028	028	028	042	042	043	049	050	057	52	1	0.715	0.717	0.72					
5	035	035	036	049	049	050	056	057	057	65	2	1.430	1.434	1.44					
6	042	042	043	056	056	057	064	064	064	78	3	2.145	2.151	2.16					
7	049	049	050	071	071	072	078	078	079	91	4	2.860	2.868	2.88					
8	056	056	057	085	085	086	092	092	093	104	5	3.575	3.585	3.60					
9	064	064	064	092	092	093	099	099	100	117	6	4.290	4.302	4.32					
10	071	071	072	106	106	107	108	108	109	130	7	5.005	5.019	5.04					
11	078	078	079	113	113	114	114	114	115	143	8	5.720	5.736	5.76					
12	085	085	086	121	121	121	128	128	129	156	9	6.435	6.453	6.48					
13	092	092	093	128	128	129	135	135	136	169	10	7.150	7.170	7.20					
14	099	100	100	135	135	136	142	142	143	182	11	7.865	7.887	7.92					
15	106	107	108	142	142	143	149	149	150	195	12	8.580	8.604	8.64					
16	113	114	115	149	149	150	156	156	157	208	13	9.295	9.321	9.36					
17	121	121	122	156	156	157	156	156	157	221	14	10.010	10.038	10.08					
18	128	128	129	163	163	164	163	163	164	234	15	10.725	10.755	10.80					
19	135	136	136	170	170	171	178	178	179	247	16	11.440	11.472	11.52					
20	142	143	144	178	178	179	185	185	186	260	17	12.155	12.189	12.24					
21	149	150	151	185	185	186	192	192	193	273	18	12.870	12.906	12.96					
22	156	157	158	192	192	193	199	199	200	286	19	13.585	13.623	13.68					
23	163	164	165	199	199	200	206	206	207	299	20	14.300	14.340	14.40					
24	170	171	172	206	206	207	213	213	214	312	21	15.015	15.057	15.12					
25	178	179	180	213	213	214	218	218	219	325	22	15.730	15.774	15.84					
26	185	186	187	220	220	221	227	227	229	338	23	16.445	16.491	16.56					
27	192	193	194	227	227	229	234	234	236	351	24	17.160	17.208	17.27					
28	199	200	201	234	234	236	242	242	243	364	25	17.875	17.925	18.00					
29	206	207	208	242	242	243	249	249	250	377	30	21.450	21.510	21.60					
30	213	214	216	249	249	250	256	256	257	390	40	28.600	28.680	28.80					
31	220	221	223	256	256	257	277	277	279	403	50	35.750	35.850	36.00					
32	227	229	230	277	277	279	284	284	286	416	60	42.900	43.020	43.20					
33	234	236	237	284	284	286	291	291	293	429	75	53.625	53.775	54.00					
34	242	243	244	291	291	293	299	299	300	442	80	57.20	57.36	57.60					
35	249	250	252	299	299	300	306	306	307	455	90	64.35	64.53	64.80					
36	256	257	259	306	306	307	327	327	329	468	100	71.50	71.70	72					
37	263	264	266	306	306	307	327	327	329	481	150	107.25	107.55	108					
38	270	272	273	306	306	307	327	327	329	494	200	143.00	143.40	144					
39	277	279	280	306	306	307	327	327	329	507	300	214.50	215.10	216					
40	284	286	288	306	306	307	327	327	329	520	400	286.00	286.80	288					
41	291	293	295	306	306	307	327	327	329	533	500	357.50	358.50	360					
42	299	300	302	306	306	307	327	327	329	546	600	429.00	430.20	432					
43	306	307	309	306	306	307	327	327	329	559	700	500.50	501.90	504					
44	313	315	316	306	306	307	327	327	329	572	800	572.00	573.60	576					
45	320	322	324	306	306	307	327	327	329	585	900	643.50	645.30	648					
46	327	329	331	327	327	329	327	327	329	598	1000	715.00	717.00	720					

Table for Converting Taels into Dollars.

Amount.	715 taels for 1000 dls.	717 taels for 1000 dls.	719 taels for 1000 dls.	Amount.	715 taels per 1000 dollars.	717 taels per 1000 dollars.	720 taels per 1000 dollars.
ma. cent.	c. m.	c. m.	c. m.	T. m. c.	D. cents	D. cents	D. cents
1	013	013	013	0.47	0.657	0.655	0.652
2	027	027	027	0.48	0.671	0.669	0.666
3	041	041	041	0.49	0.685	0.683	0.680
4	055	055	055	0.50	0.699	0.697	1.694
5	069	069	069	0.72	1.006	1.004	1.000
6	083	083	083	1 tael	1.398	1.394	1.388
7	097	097	097	2	2.797	2.789	2.777
8	111	111	111	3	4.195	4.184	4.166
9	125	125	125	4	5.594	5.578	5.555
10	139	139	138	5	6.993	6.973	6.944
11	153	153	152	6	8.391	8.368	8.333
12	168	167	166	7	9.790	9.762	9.722
13	181	181	180	8	11.188	11.157	11.111
14	195	195	194	9	12.587	12.552	12.500
15	209	209	207	10	13.986	13.947	13.888
16	223	223	221	11	15.384	15.341	15.277
17	237	237	235	12	16.783	16.736	16.666
18	251	251	249	13	18.181	18.131	18.055
19	265	265	263	14	19.580	19.525	19.443
20	279	278	277	15	20.979	20.920	20.833
21	293	592	291	16	22.377	22.315	22.222
22	307	306	305	17	23.776	23.709	23.611
23	321	320	319	18	25.174	25.104	25.000
24	335	334	333	19	26.573	26.499	26.388
25	349	348	346	20	27.972	27.894	27.777
26	363	362	360	21	29.370	29.288	29.166
27	377	376	374	22	30.769	30.683	30.555
28	391	390	388	23	32.167	32.078	31.944
29	405	404	402	24	33.566	33.472	33.333
30	419	418	416	25	34.965	34.867	34.722
31	433	432	430	30	41.958	41.840	41.666
32	447	446	444	40	55.944	55.783	55.555
33	461	460	458	50	69.930	69.735	69.444
34	475	474	472	75	104.895	104.602	104.166
35	489	488	485	90	125.874	125.520	125.000
36	503	502	499	100	139.860	139.470	138.888
37	517	516	513	150	209.790	209.205	208.332
38	531	530	527	200	279.720	278.940	277.777
39	544	543	541	300	416.580	418.410	416.666
40	559	557	555	400	559.440	557.880	555.555
41	573	571	569	500	699.300	697.350	694.444
42	587	585	583	600	838.160	836.820	833.333
43	601	599	597	700	979.020	976.290	972.222
44	615	613	611	800	1118.880	1115.760	1111.111
45	629	627	624	900	1258.741	1255.320	1250.000
46	643	641	638	1000	1398.601	1394.700	1388.888

**Steam Communication  
between China, India, Malta, and England.**  
GENERAL RATES OF PASSAGE.

*General rates of passage.* Steam communication of passengers, goods and parcels between Hongkong and Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Madras, and Bombay, also via Egypt, Malta, and England, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

*From Hongkong to*

<i>Description or class of accommodation.</i>	<i>Singa- pore.</i>	<i>Pe- nang.</i>	<i>Cey- lon.</i>	<i>Ma- dras.</i>	<i>Bom- bay &amp; Cal. cutta.</i>	<i>Suez.</i>	<i>Malta.</i>	<i>Eng- land.</i>
<i>For ladies and gentlemen traveling singly.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
A berth in the general cabins throughout,	155	168	298	365	451	643	710,40	734,40
<i>For a gentleman and his wife traveling together.</i>								
Occupying one of the general cabins to Ceylon, and a berth each separately, in the general cabins between Ceylon and England, or Calcutta.	288	336	596	730	902	1286	1420,80	1468,80
<i>Children with their parents.</i>								
Not exceeding two years.								
Free (except expense of transit through Egypt, and stewards' fees)				10	12	15	17	24
Above 2, and not exceeding 5 years	48	50	100	122	150	224	248,20	305,20
Above 5, and not exceeding 10 years	72	84	149	182	225	329	363,60	427,60
<i>Servants of passengers.</i>								
European	Male	48	56	100	122	150	210	231,62
	Female	48	56	100	122	150		271,60
Native	Male	36	42	75	191	113	157	173,80
	Female	36	42	75	191	113		223,80
<i>Second class &amp; deck passengers.</i>								
Second class passengers	96	112	200	214	300	434	479,60	567,60
First Deck, victualed by ship.	72	84	149	182	225	314	—	—
Second class deck, victualed themselves	48	56	100	122	150	210	—	—

In addition to the abovementioned Rates to *Malta* and *England*, the expense of Transit through *Egypt* will be charged at the Company's Offices, at the time of securing the Passage, for account of the Egyptian Government, in conformity with the subjoined extract from the

**TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION TARIFF.**

A Lady, Gentleman, or Child above ten years.....	357.60
A Child of five years and under ten.....	38.40
A Child of two years and under five.....	28.80
A Child under two years.....	Free.
A European Female Servant.....	48.40
A European Man Servant or Mechanic.....	38.40
A Native Female Servant.....	38.10
A Native Man Servant on a Dromedary or Donkey.....	19.20

Passengers will have to pay to the Egyptian Government in addition, 16s. per cwt. for the conveyance through *Egypt* for First Class Passengers, of all Baggage exceeding 2 cwt., and for Children, Servants, and 2d Class Passengers of all exceeding 1 cwt. Wines, Spirit, Beer, Soda Water, and Hotel expenses, are also charged for separately.

*Payment to be made in Spanish dollars.* A reduction of one quarter passage money both ways will be made in favor of those who take tickets for the voyage to Ceylon and back. For extra accommodation, an additional sum will be charged. Passengers to England, desirous of remaining a month in Egypt, or at any of the ports *en route*, at which the Company's Steamers touch, will be allowed to proceed in the following

steamers without additional payment, provided they give notice of their intention at the time of engaging their passage.

The above rates include stewards' fees and table, wines, &c., &c., for cabin passengers, with 3 cwt. of personal baggage. For servants, a 2d class passengers, provisions without wines, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cwt. of baggage. Bedding, linen, and all requisite furniture, are provided at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female servants.

No package of baggage should exceed 80lb. in weight. The dimensions most convenient for transporting across the desert on the camels, and therefore strongly recommended, are, length 2 feet 3 in., breadth 1 foot 2 in., depth 1 foot 2 inches.

All heavy or bulky baggage must be shipped on the day previous to sailing. Passengers taking articles of merchandise in their baggage will incur the risk of seizure by the customs authorities in Egypt; and as the allowance of baggage is on a liberal scale, and the freight on parcels moderate, it is hoped that none will convey parcels or packages belonging to other persons, to the prejudice of the Company's interests.

The Company do not hold themselves liable for damage or loss of baggage, nor for delays arising from accident, from extraordinary or unavoidable circumstances, or from the employment of the vessels in H. M. mail service.

Charge for dogs £18.00; 25 cents a day for stool, and expenses in Egypt.

N. B. *Passengers not proceeding after securing berths, to forfeit half passage money.*  
Hongkong, July 20, 1847. J. A. OLDFING.

*Rates of Passage Money* from India and China to England by the Steamer leaving Calcutta in the months of *October, November, and December*, and corresponding ones leaving Hongkong in the months of *September, October and November*, has been reduced as follows:

A Gentleman occupying Gentleman's general accommodation throughout..... £700.60  
A Lady occupying Lady's general accommodation throughout..... 739.20

**CHILDREN WITH THEIR PARENTS.**

Five years and under ten..... £355.20  
Two " five..... 278.40  
Under two years (no Berth provided)..... Free.

**SERVANTS OF PASSENGERS.**

European Servants, Female..... £278.00  
" " Male..... 288.00  
Native " Female..... 211.20  
" " Male..... 192.20

The expense of transit through Egypt is included in the above rates of passage Money.

**RATES OF FREIGHT.**

Rates of freight per Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers from Hongkong, including half per cent. Egyptian transit duty on cargo shipped to Malta or England.

Description of goods.	How charged.	England. Malta. Suez. Madras, Calcutta, Boulogne.						Ceylon. Straits	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Measurement goods, per ton of 40 cubic feet		144.00	105.00	85.00	40.00	30.00	20.00		
Measuring 1 foot and under, pr. parcel		—	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00		
Do. above 1 foot, not over 2. do.		—	7.00	5.50	4.00	3.25	2.75		
Do. " 2 " " 3. do.		—	At the rate		4.75	4.00	3.00		
Do. " 3 " " 4. do.		—	specified per ton		5.00	5.50	4.00		
Jewelry, Musk, and valuable articles of a similar description	Ad valorem per cent.	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.00		
Treasure, gold and Silver do.	do.	2.25	2.25	2.00	1.00	0.75	0.50		
Silk Piece Goods, . . . . do.	per Measurement as above	3.00	2.50	1.50					
Silk to England per ton of 40 cubic feet. £96									
Quicksilver, Ad valorem per cent		—	—	—	3.00	2.50	1.50		
Gold Leaf, . . . . do. do.		—	—	—	1.00	75	50		
China Cash, . . . . per pecul		—	—	—	—	—	90		

The within mentioned Rates to *England* apply only to shipments exceeding in value £96; for those under that value, the following charges will be made, viz.—

On Gold and silver in sums not exceeding,.....	£240,	5 per cent
On Sums from £240 to.....	£480,	4 per cent
On " 480 to.....	720,	3½ ,
On " 720 to.....	960,	3 "

The above will be deliverable at the Company's Offices, subject to a small charge for clearing and conveying to London.

During the S. W. monsoon, from the 1st April to the 31st of October, the Rates to India will be increased on silks and quicksilver 1 per cent, and treasure  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; and to *Ceylon* and the *Straits*, on Silks and Quicksilver  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and on Treasure  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Parcels under a Quarter of a Cubic Foot measurement will be taken through to England at £1.50, £2.00, and £2.75 each; and at and above that measurement, at the following graduated scale, including all charges to *Southampton*, except Transit Duty, on packages exceeding £20 value.

3 Inches (cubic) £3.00	4 Inches (cubic) £3.50	5 Inches (cubic) £3.75
6 " " 4.00	7 " " 4.33	8 " " 4.66
7 " " 5.11	10 " " 5.50	11 " " 6.00
1 Foot " 6.50		

For every additional Cubic Inch measurement, 50 cents will be charged; and if the package weighs more than 20lb. to the cubic foot, an additional 25 cents per pound will be charged for the additional weight.

Parcels not to exceed 100lb. weight, or 5 cubic feet measurement.—All packages under 5 cubic feet will be charged at parcel rates.

All parcels will be cleared through the Custom-House at *Southampton*, and forwarded to their ultimate destination by the *PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY*, to whom the Duty with all other Charges incurred in England must be paid.

Goods shipped to England or Malta must be packed in non-susceptible coverings as wood, tarpaulin &c., and the value and contents declared at time of shipment.

Single Packages, when not coming under this Parcel Tariff, or for which Bills of Lading are required, will be charged to *Ceylon* £5.25, and to *Madras*, *Calcutta* and *Bombay*, £6.1.

### TRIESTE ROUTE.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS, continue to ply between ALEXANDRIA, and TRIESTE as under, viz.

The Direct leaving Trieste the 28th of each month arrives at Alexandria about the 2d or 3d of the following month, and starts for Trieste from Alexandria, 18 to 24 hours after the arrival there of the Indian passengers by the *Calcutta Steamer*, except on occasions when the latter arrives at Suez behind time.

A steamer of the same Company leaves Alexandria every alternate Thursday for Smyrna, where it meets the steamers of the Levant Line, by means of which communication is kept up as previously through Syra with Constantinople, Trieste, Greece, &c,

Fares direct to Trieste, £18 including table money.

Do. via Smyrna, £13.4 without Do. Do.

Passengers intending to avail themselves of the Trieste Route, should book to Suez only.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents at *Canton* and *Hongkong*, for the Imperial Royal Privileged Austrian *Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company*.

N. B. There are now so many Railroads open through Germany, that London may be reached from Trieste in 6 days with comfort, and at an expense of about £10 to £12.

## MASONIC LODGES.

There are three Masonic Lodges in China.

SAMUEL RAWSON is *Provincial Grand Master.*

1. ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE, No. 735. AT CANTON.
2. LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA, AT SHANGHAI.

*Worshipful Master,* ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.

*Past-Master,*

*Senior Warden,*

H. D. CARTWRIGHT

*Junior Warden,*

C. D. MACKENZIE.

*Senior Deacon,*

R. ELLICE

*Junior Deacon,*

GEORGE STRACHAN.

*Secretary,*

*Treasurer,*

*Inner Guard,*

RICHARD ASPINALL,

*Tyler,*

JOHN MILLER.

3. ZETLAND LODGE, AT HONGKONG.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR STORING GOODS IN.  
THE LE-TSUNE PACKHOUSE, HONAN.

The following Fire Insurance Companies will accept risks against fire.

Alliance, London, Agents in China, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Imperial, " " " Messrs. Macvicar & Co.

Globe, Sun, and Phoenix.

**Imports.**

cents.

Raw Cotton.....	5 per bale per month,
Tin, Copper, &c.....	5 p. pecul "
Lead, Steel, Iron.....	3 p. "
Ginseng, Gums, Cloves, &c.....	5 p. "
Sandalwood and other woods.....	4 p. "
Rattans, Betel-nut, Rice, Pepper, &c....	3 p. "
Cotton Yarn.....	5 p. "
Camlets, Longells, Lastings, &c.....	15 per bale }
Spanish Stripes, &c....(6 pieces)....	15 p. "
Longcloths, Cambries, Chintzes &c....	½ per piece }
after 1st month 20 to 30 pieces....	10 per bale }
40 " 60 "	20 per "
80 and upwards.	30 per "

After the 14th month  
add 10 per cent.

**Exports.**

Raw Silk.....	25 p. bale
Tea, Chest.....	3 each
Half Chest.....	2 each
Boxes.....	1 each

Laying down, weighing, and examining Tea, 5 candareens per pecul. Chop-boats sent down to Whampoa for cargo with servants in charge.

SPENCER COMPTON, *Proprietor.*

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CANTON BRITISH  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Messrs. George Barnet & Co.  
„ Blenkin, Rawson & Co.  
The Commercial Bank of India.  
Messrs. Dallas & Co.  
„ Dent & Co.  
„ Dirom, Gray, & Co.  
„ Gibb, Livingston, & Co.  
„ Gilman & Co.  
„ Holliday, Wise & Co.  
„ Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Mr. Levin Josephs.  
Messrs. Kennedy, Macgregor & Co.  
„ Lindsay & Co.  
„ Macvicar & Co.  
Mr. James L. Man.  
Messrs. Henry Moul & Co.  
The Oriental Bank.  
Messrs. Rathbones, Worthington & Co.  
„ Reiss & Co.  
„ Ripley, Smith & Co.  
„ Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.  
„ David Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
„ Turner & Co.

COMMITTEE FOR 1849.

S. PONDER, *Chairman.*

JOHN DENT, *Deputy Chairman.*

D. F. CAMA.	D. KENNEDY.
A. DUNLOP.	JOHN SKINNER.
ROBERT ELICE.	T. W. L. MACKEAN.
W. F. GRAY.	SAMUEL RAWSON.
J. HOLLIDAY.	JAMES WORTHINGTON.
J. JARDINE.	

SPENCER COMPTON, *Secretary.*

## INSURANCE OFFICES IN CHIN A.

<i>Offices.</i>	<i>Limits.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office..	\$50,000	
Imperial Fire Insur. Office London.	£10,000	Macvicar & Co.
Canton Insurance Office.....	\$100,000	
Bombay Insurance Society.....	60,000	
Bengal Insurance Society.....	50,000	Jardine, Matheson,
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.	40,000	& Co.
Alliance Fire Assurance Company of London.....first class risk	£10,000	
Do. Do. second do.	8,000	
Royal Insurance (Fire) Co. of Liverpool.....	£10,000	Sykes, Schwabe, & Co.
Indian and China Marine Insurance Office of Calcutta.....	\$25,000	Gilman & Co.
Risk by Steamers.	35,000	
Union Insurance Society of Canton	75,000	
Bombay Insurance Company.....	40,000	Dent, & Co.
Forbes & Co.'s Const. Insur. Fund	20,000	
Alliance Insurance Company of Cal- cutta.....	25,000	
Oriental Insur. Company of Calcutta.	20,000	Russell & Co.
Bombay Royal Exchange Insurance Company.....	25,000	
London Assurance House.....		Dent, Beale & Co.
Equitable Insurance Society.....	40,000	Lindsay & Co.
Amicable Insurance Office of London	25,000	
Imperial Marine Insurance Co. of Bombay.....	50,000	Augustine Heard & Co.
Western Indian Insurance Society..	30,000	
Do. Do. Harbor risk.	40,000	
Bombay Merchants Insurance Co...	30,000	P. & D. Nesserwan-
Do. Do. Risk per Steamer.	45,000	jee Camajee & Co.
Bombay Cama Insurance Com- pany.....	30,000	Ruttonjee H. Cama jee & Co.
Eastern Insurance Company.....	45,000	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.

## LIST OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF CHINA, WITH THE  
NAMES OF THE SOCIETIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

*Names of the Missionary Societies, and the period when  
they first sent laborers to the Chinese.*

1. The London Missionary Society, 1807.
2. The American Board of Commissioners for For. Mis. 1829.
3. The Rhenish Missionary Society, (Barmen, Prussia,) 1832.
4. The American Baptist Missionary Union, 1834.
5. The Board of the Prot. Episcopal Ch. in the U. S. A. 1835.
6. The Church Missionary Society (England) for Africa and  
the East 1837.
7. The Board of For. Mis. of the Presb. Ch. in the U. S. A. 1837.
8. The English General Baptist Missionary Society, 1845.
9. The Evangelical Mis. Society of Basle (Switzerland). 1846.
10. The Board of For. Mis. of the Southern Baptist Convention.  
U. S. A. 1846.
11. The Mis. Soc. of the Sabbatarian (Baptist) Ch., U. S. A. 1847.
12. The Mis. Soc. of the Methodist Epis. Ch. in the U. S. A. 1847.
13. The For. Mis. Soc., of the Presbyterian Ch. in England. 1847.
14. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Southern States, 1848.
15. The Swedish Missionary Society, 1849.

The Netherlands Missionary Society, in 1827, sent out the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff; his connection with it was dissolved in 1835. It has had no other missionary to the Chinese.

The Medical Missionary Society in China was established in Feb. 1838. Its sole object has been to afford medical missionaries, "hospitals, medicines, and attendants," without "support or remuneration" for their services.

### PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES AT PRESENT LABORING FOR THE CHINESE, WHEN SENT, AND IN CONNECTION WITH WHAT SOCIETY.

#### C A N T O N .

Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D. and fam.,	1829	Amer. Board Com.
S. W. Williams, and fam.,	1833	" (Printer)
Rev. Dyer Ball, M. D. and fam.,	1838	" (Dispensary)
Rev. James G. Bridgman,	1843	" " "
Samuel W. Bonney, <i>licentiate</i> ,	1845	" " "
Rev. Andrew P. Happer M. D. and fam.,	1844	Amer. Pres. Board.
Rev. John B. French,	1846	" " "
Rev. William Speer, <i>absent</i>	1846	" " "
Rev. Issachar J. Roberts, <i>absent</i> ,	1836	Am. Bap. S. Com.
Rev. B. W. Whilden and fam.,	1849	" " "
Benjamin Hobson M. D. and fam.,	1839	Lond. Mis. Soc.
Rev. William Gillespie,	1844	" " "
* Rev. John F. Cleland and family,	1846	" " "
Rev. Thomas Gilfillan,	1848	" " "
Rev. Peter Parker, M. D. Ophthalmic Hospital.		

*Retd* —

*Anoy* —

## H O N G K O N G .

Rev. James. Legge D. D. and fam.,  
 H. J. Herschberg M. R. C. S. Lond.  
 Richard Cole and family,  
 Rev. William Dean,  
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 Rev. J. C. Collins,  
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## S H A N G H A I .

Rev. W. H. Medhurst D. D. and fam.,  
 W. Lockhart, M. R. C. S. and fam.,

1839	Lond. Mis. Soc.
1847	(Hospital) L. M. S.
1844	Sup't of the Press.
1834	Am. Bap. Mis. Un.
1848	" " "
1847	Ev. Mis. Soc. of B.
1847	" " "
1847	Rhenish. Mis. Soc.
1848	" " "
1847	Soc. of Pres. Ch. E. - <i>Canton</i>
1849	Swedish Miss. Soc.
1849	" " "
1850	Eng. Mis. Soc. of B
1835	Lond. Mis. Soc.
1838	" " "
1836	" " "
1848	" " "
1837	Amer. Bd. Com.
1847	" " "
1851	" " "
1833	"
1846	"
1847	Amer. Bd. Com.
1847	"
1847	"
1847	Meth. Epis. U. S. A.
1847	" " "
1848	" " "
1844	Amer. Pres. Bd.
1844	" " "
1844	(Dispensary) "
1846	" " "
1849	" " "
1849	" " "
1849	" (Printer)
1839	Am. Bap. Miss. U.
1843	" " "
1847	" " "
1845	Eng Gen. Bap. S.
1845	" " "
1848	Ch. Miss. Soc.
1848	" " "
1838	"
1850	"
1817	Lond. Mis. Soc.
1838	(Hospital) "

Rev. Wm. C. Milne and fam.,	1839	Lon.	Mis.	Soc.
Rev. W. Muirhead, and fam.,	1847	"	"	"
Rev. Joseph Edkins,	1848	"	"	"
A. Wylie, ( <i>Sup't of press</i> ).	1847	"	"	"
Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone D. D. and fam.,	1837	Am.	Epis.	Bd.
Rev. E. Syle and fam.,	1845	"	"	"
Miss Morse, <i>absent</i> ,	1845	"	"	"
Miss Jones,	1845	"	"	"
Rev. J. Lewis Shuck and fam.	1836	Bap.	South	Con.
Rev. George Pearcy and family,	1847	"	"	"
Rev. M. T. Yates and fam.,	1847	"	"	"
Rev. C. Carpenter and fam.,	1847	Sabbat.	Soc.	U.S.A.
Rev. Nathan Wardner and fam.,	1847	"	"	"
Rev. C. Taylor, M. B. and fam.,	1848	Methodist	Epis.	"
Rev. B. Jenkins and fam.,	1848		Church	South.
Rev. T. Thos. McClatchie and fam.,	1844	Church	Mis.	Soc.
Rev. William Hobson and family,	1849	"	"	"

## SUMMARY.

SOCIETIES.	Canton.	Hong-kong.	Amoy.	Fish-chau.	Ning-po.	Shang-hai.	Total.
London Mis. Society	4	3	4	3	...	6	17
Am. Board of Commis.	5	...	2	5	...	...	12
Rhenish Mis. Society	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Am. Bap. Mis. Un.	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
Church Mis. Soc. Eng.	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Epis. Ch. of U. S. A.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pres. Board of U. S. A.	3	...	...	...	7	...	10
Eng. Gen. Bap. Soc.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Evan. Soc. of Basle	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
South Bap. Con. U. S. A.	2	...	...	...	...	3	5
Sabbath Bap. Soc. U. S. A.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Meth. Ep. Ch. of U. S. A.	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Meth. Ep. Ch. Sou. A. S. U.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Presb. Ch. in England	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Swedish Missionary Soc.	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Unconnected	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total at all ports	15	12	6	8	14	17	72
	American.	English.	Swedish	Swiss.	German.	Total.	
<i>Societies engaged</i>	8	4	1	1	1	15	
<i>Missionaries</i>	42	24	2	2	2	71	

## ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENTS AT HONGKONG.

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Rev. John Fenouil. Rev. Felix McMahon.

Rev. Joseph Ching. Rev. Prudence Girard.

Rev. Louis Bounard.

Rev. Napoleon F. Libois, *Procureur général de la Société des Missions Etrangères*. Pierre Monicou, *Assistant*.F. Joseph Rizzolati, *Roman Catholic Bishop*.Very Rev. Fr. Anthono Feliciani, *Procureur of the Propaganda Fide*.Rev. Lewis Ambrose, *Vice Procureur*.

Rev. — Buffa.

**Prices of the Principal Provisions at three ports in China.**

*In this list the average has been taken as nearly as it could be ascertained.*

<i>Articles.</i>		<i>Canton.</i>	<i>Shanghai.</i>	<i>Amoy.</i>
Mutton,	cash per catty	250 to 300	90 to 120	128 to 144
Beef,	"	120 to 150	100 to 130	80 to 116
Pork	"	110 to 144	80 to 90	120 to 136
Ham, Chinese	"		150 to 320	20 to 25
Lard,	"	120	90	128 to 144
Capon,	"	240 to 300		144
Fowls,	"	140 to 150	60 to 100	136
Chickens,	"	156 to 160		
Ducks,	"	120 to 136	100 to 210	60 to 100
Geese,	"	108 to 130	\$1 to 2 apiece	50 to 100
Doves,	cash each	160 to 180	50	150 to 220
Eggs, hen's and duck's	"	7 to 8	6 to 7	6 to 10
Milk,	cash per catty	85 to 90	50 to 60	40 to 50 a bottle
Fish, fresh	"	112 to 200	30 to 60	20 to 96
Shrimps,	"	160 to 180	30	15 to 90
Crabs,	"	96 to 260	—	20 to 40
Oysters,	"	80 to 140	—	20 to 36
Tomatoes,	"	21 to 30	40	—
Beans,	"	36 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 40
Greens,	"	20 to 24	8 to 15	20 to 30
Mustard, greens,	"	8 to 12	—	36
Sweet potato,	"	12 to 21	12	8
Yams,	"	15 to 30	30 to 40	—
Taro,	"	10 to 15	—	12 to 20
Turnip,	"	5 to 6	6 to 8	—
Onions,	"	30 to 36	—	28
Ginger,	"	24 to 32	14 to 16	24
Bamboo sprouts,	"	41 to 63	40 to 64	36
Chestnuts,	"	60 to 70	48 to 56	
Oranges, mandarin,	"	70 to 90	—	
" coolie,	"	50 to 70	—	44 to 72
Grapes,	"	190 to 210	280 to 320	72 to 160
Pumeloes,	"	each 100	—	24 to 32
Pears,	"	110 to 130	32	47 to 56
Plantains,	"	18 to 30	—	—
Peaches,	"		—	25 to 50
Persimmons,	"	15 to 30	30	20 to 40
Plums,	"	12 to 25	—	15 to 30
Ground nuts,	"	45 to 52	32	
Sugar,	"	60 to 100	84 to 88	64 to 130
" pingfa,	"	110 to 120	128 to 130	36 to 74
Molasses,	"		—	
Oil, vegetable	"		80 to 90	—
Vermicelli,	"		—	48
Charcoal	"	14 to 35	14 to 16	—
Rice,	"	30 to 35	24 to 26	22 to 34
Wheat-flour,	"		30	48 to 52
Exchange for One dollar,		1,350	1,550	1,575.

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Camillo Lelis de Souza.	E. Marques.
J. A. Ozorio.	A. Marques.
C. Ozorio & Co.	Manoel Jozé Barboza.
Watch and Clock Makers.	Manoel Pereira.
Candido Ozorio.	Felippe A. Ozorio.
Carlos Vicente da Rocha.	Pedro Marques.
Claudio I. da Silva.	Esteban Garretta.
Francisco da Silva.	Thos. J. de Freitas <i>Dispensary</i> .
Francisco P. Xavier.	E. Marçal.
Cypriano Antonio Pacheco.	Jozé da Silva.
Domingos Pacheco.	Jozé Severo.
Emigdio Jozé do Rozario.	Vicente C. da Rocha, Sen.
Felippe Vieira.	Vicente C. da Rocha, Jr.
Francisco Peres de Silva.	John Smith.
Guilherme F. Bramston.	Honorio Marçal.
Cypriano A. de Chagas.	Joaquim Barradas.
Innocencio A. dos Remedios.	L. Carvalho and family.
Joaõ J. dos Remedios.	R. P. De Silver, U. S. Consul.
M. A. dos Remedios.	Lino de Almeida.
F. H. de Azevedo.	J. A. Durran.
E. O. dos Remedios.	Patrick Stewart and family.
I. dos Remedios.	James P. Sturgis.
Joaõ B. Gomes.	George Chinnery, M. R. A.
C. Gracia.	<i>Landscape and Miniature Painter</i> .
Joaõ Maria de Silva.	John Middleton and family.
Jozé Bernardo Gularte.	Benjamin Seare and family.
Joaõ Jozé de Silva.	Heerjeeboy Rustonjee.
Jozé Vicente Jorge.	Hormusjee Cowasjee.
I. Peres da Silva.	Pallanjee Dorabjee.
Izidoro d'Almeida.	T. B. Watson and family.
Antonio M. Pereira.	Francisco Soares.
	Antonio de Eça.

## GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

H. E. SAMUEL G. BONHAM, c. b., *Governor, Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral, Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade.*

C. B. Teesdale, *lieut. H. M. 83d Regt. A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.*

Hon. Major-gen. William Staveley, c. b., *Lieut.-Governor and Commander of the forces.*

Hon. Major W. Cattie, *Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General.*

Hon. A. R. Johnston, *Secretary and Registrar.*

Hon. John W. Hulme, *Chief-Justice.*

Hon. W. T. Mercer, *Colonial Treasurer.*

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Hon. Major Caine, *Colonial Secretary.*

Rev. C. Gutzlaff, *Chinese Sec. (absent).*

L. D'Almada e Castro, *Chief Clerk.*

J. M. d'A. e Castro, *2d Clerk, absent.*

H. F. Hance, *3d Do.*

A. Grandpré, *4th "*

G. W. Newman, *Acting 2d prot. em.*

## AUDIT OFFICE.

Hon. Major Caine, *Auditor General.*

E. Morgan, *Clerk.*

## COLONIAL TREASURY.

Hon. W. T. Mercer, *Treasurer.*

J. G. Cornelate, *Chief Clerk.*

R. Rienaecker, *Accountant.*

J. Hare, *Assistant.*

Messrs. May and Caldwell, *Assessors and Collectors.*

## SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

C. St. Geo. Cleverly, *Surveyor Gen.*

Hon. G. Napier (*absent*) *Clerk of Works.*

J. C. Power, *Act't & Clerk of Registry.*

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. V. J. Stanton, *Colonial Chaplain.*

J. Summers, *Preceptor Anglo-Chinese school.*

F. C. Drake, *Schoolmaster, Clerk and Sexton.*

HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Lieut. W. Pedder, R. N. *Harbor Master and Marine Magistrate.*

E. R. Mitchell, *Assistant.*

## SUPREME &amp; VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Hon. J. W. Hulme, *Chief Justice & Commissary.*

Hon. P. I. Stirling, *Attorney General.*

N. D'Esterre Parker, *Proctor (*absent*).*

W. D'Esterre Parker, *Acting Proct'r.*

R. D. Cay, *Registrar.*

F. Smith *Deputy Registrar & Surrogate.*

G. A. Trotter, *Clerk to Chief Justice.*

W. H. Alexander, *Clerk of Works.*

E. L. Lança, *Interpreter of Malay & Bengalee.*

J. Smithers, *Bailiff.*

— Crook, *Under Bailiff.*

## POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

C. B. Hillier, *Chief Magistrate.*

C. G. Holdforth *Assistant Do.*

*Sheriff, and Provost Marshal.*

Charles May, *Superintendent of Police.*

D. R. Caldwell, *Assist. Do.*

J. Collins, *Chief Clerk.*

M. Quin, *Second Clerk.*

Thomas Milton, *Jailor.*

Sylvester Marshall, *Sheriff's Officer.*

## CORONERS.

C. B. Hillier.

C. G. Holdforth.

## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. W. T. Mercer, *Offg. Registr. Genl.*

A. Lena, *Clerk (*absent*).*

Ng Ming-Tung, *Chinese Clerk.*

## CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Wm. Morrison, *Colonial Surgeon.*

Alberto Botelho, *Dispenser.*

## POST OFFICE.

T. Hyland, *Postmaster.*  
 R. H. Crakanthorpe *Chief Clerk.*  
 W. T. Marsh *2d Clerk.*  
 J. Hudson, *3d Do.*  
 J. H. E. Wright, *4th Do.*

## ROYAL ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Lieut.-col. G. Phillpotts, *Commanding Engineer.*  
 Major Biscoe, *Executive Engineer.*  
 Lieut. St. Andrew St. John. *Phillpotts.*  
 Wm. Burgoyne, } *Clerks of Works.*  
 S. H. Mathews, }  
 George Burgoyne, *Foreman of Works.*  
 Joseph Cameron, *Clerk.*

## ORDNANCE OFFICE.

Henry St. Hill, *Ordnance Storekeeper.*  
 Theo. S. Ford *Clerk.*  
 John A. Blight, }  
 J. A. Brooks, }  
 D. Stevens, }  
 J. R. Prattent, } *Temporary Clerks.*  
 F. C. P. da Silveira,  
 S. Appleton,

## ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lt.-col. Eyre, *Commanding.*  
 Capt. W. B. Young.  
 Capt. Fisher.  
 Lieut. Jones.  
 " Lugg.

## COMMISSARY.

W. Smith *Assistant Commissary Genl.*  
 C. W. Eichbaine, *Dep. Asst. Com. G.*  
 J. W. Fagan, *Clerk of Treasury.*

## NAVAL YARD, WEST POINT.

Capt. P. Parker, *Naval Storekeeper.*  
 Walter Burke.  
 Geo. Dewar, *Chief Clerk absent.*  
 W. D. Hickson, *2d Do.*  
 J. E. Churcher, *3d*  
 E. B. Eaton, *4th.*  
 E. Liddall, } *Storemen.*  
 W. Boxer, }  
 J. Risk, } *Coopers.*  
 J. Dearle }

## LIST OF RESIDENTS AT CANTON.

## Danish Hong.

(Near the Gate)  
 Schwemann & Co.  
 D. W. Schwemann.  
 William Dreyer.

## New Hong.

No. 1.  
 Khan Mohamed Habibhoy.  
 Veerjee Rahim.  
 Goolam Hoosam Chandoo.  
 Kakeebhoy Bahaderbhoy.

No. 2.  
 Ebrahim Soomar.  
 Nanjee Sah Mohamed.  
 Cursetjee Jamsetjee Botiwalla.  
 Salley Mohamed.

Sucetmal Nuthoomull.

M. da Silva.

## No. 3.

Hajee Elies Hussan.  
 Allureka Versey.  
 Romthala Versey.  
 Ahmed Isaac.  
 Abdola Moladina.  
 Sedick Omar.  
 Ramthola Ameer.

Moladina Noorhahmed.  
 Jacob Hassan.  
 Ayub Ebrahim.  
 Sardarkhan Jaferkhan.  
 Dildarkhan Goolabkhan.  
 Abdolvayad Mohmed.

Ebrahim Shaik Hoosen.

## Soi-ke.

No. 3.  
 Office of the Canton Commercial List.  
 F. F. de Cruz.

C. de Cruz.  
L. J. de Jesus. —

J. L. Pereira.  
— da Rosa.

— No. 4.  
R. Ewing and family.

— No. 5.  
A. Viegas and fam.

B. A. Pereira.  
— No. 6.

(Near the river.)  
Rev. John F. Cleland and fam.  
Rev. William Gillespie.  
Rev. Thomas Gilfillan.

### Spanish Hong.

Casimbhoy, Nathabhoj & Co.

Jeraz Munjee.  
Hurjee Jamal.  
Mooash Hassam. —

Bimjee Canjee.  
Samjee Lalljee.  
Ludda Chatoor.

### Old French Hong.

No. 1.

Robt. Browne & Co.  
Robert Browne.  
J. Boon.

No. 2.

Bovet, Brothers, & Co.  
Louis Bovet.  
Fritz Bovet.  
Edouard Bovet.

No. 3.

Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.  
Manackjee Nanabhoj.  
D. F. Camajee.  
Bomanjee Muncherjee.  
Cowasjee Pestonjee.  
Framjee Eduljee.  
Bapoojee Pallanjee Runjee.  
Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee.  
Cursetjee Rustonjee Erancee.

Dinshaw Merwanjee.

Burjorjee Eduljee.

No. 4.

Noor Mohamed Datoobhoy & Co.  
Khan Mohamed Datoobhoy.  
Mulloobhoy Dhongersy.

No. 5.

Ameerodeen & Jafferbhoy.  
Ameeroden Abdool Latiff.

Frainjee Burjorjee.

Khumooredeen Nuverally.

Cumerally Rumzavally.

Alla Bux Dosunjee.

No. 6.

P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.

Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajes,

Dorajee Nesserwanjee Camajee.

Rustonjee Framjee Mehta.

R. Pestonjee Cawperwala.

Shaikally Mearally.

Muncherjee Nesserwanjee.

No. 7.

Fazul Damany.

Gangjee Goolam Hoosain.

Mohamed Pudmey Muscatee.

Hassam Fakira.

No. 7½.

S. A. Seth.

No. 7½.

Mohamed Ally Motabhoj.

Shaik Tayeb Furjoolabhoj.

Cumoorden Meerjee.

### New French Hong.

No. 2.

R. McGregor.

No. 3.

Acow's Hotel.

No. 4.

(Facing the river.)

Reynvaan & Co.

H. G. I. Reynvaan.

H. Hyndman.

B. Kenny, n. n. and fam.  
F. do Rozario.

Vaucher, Freres.

Fritz Vaucher.

Constant Borel.

### Mingqua's Hong.

Billiard Rooms & Masonic Lodge

No. 1.

A. R. B. Moses.

No. 2.

Office of the Chinese Repository.

S. Wells Williams and family.

J. V. Barros.

No. 3.  
Lindsay & Co.  
Frederick Chapman.  
H. D. Margesson.  
E. Dale.

### Mingqua's New Hong

No. 1.  
Carlowitz, Harkort, & Co.  
Richard Carlowitz.  
L. Wiese.

No. 3.  
Peerbhoy Yacoob.  
Tarmohamed Naincey.  
Ludda Kakey.  
Nanjee Yacoob.

W. D. Lewis.

No. 4.  
Byramjee Coverjee.  
Cursetjee Shavuxshaw.

No. 5.  
Limjee Jamsetjee & Co.  
Jalbhoy Cursetjee.  
Rustomjee M. Nalearwala.  
Rustumjee Jalbhoy.  
Muncherjee Jevunjee Mehta.

### Mingqua's outside New Hong.

No. 1.  
W. Buckler.

W. O. Comstock.

No. 3.  
Shuinsoodim Sejamoodin & Co.  
Shaik Ahmed.  
Shaik Davood.

No. 4.  
W. Pustau & Co.  
William Pustau.  
C. Brodersen.

No. 5.  
Nessérwanjee Byramjee Fackerajee.  
Aspenderjee Nesséwanjee.  
Burjorjee Rustomjee.  
Dadabhoy D. Talcaca.

No. 6.  
G. T. Siemsse.

No. 7.  
Rev. P. Parker.

### American Hong.

No. 1.  
Olyphant & Co.  
William H. Morss.  
Richard P. Dana.  
Frederick A. King.  
William O. Bokee.  
David O. King.  
N. F. da Costa.

John Miller.

No. 2.  
A. F. Vandenberg.  
M. J. d'Aquino.

No. 3.  
Ripley, Smith & Co.  
Philip W. Ripley and family.  
Henry H. Smith.  
Robert Ellice.

### Powshun Hong.

No. 1.  
A. A. Ritchie & Co.  
A. A. Ritchie.  
H. M. Olmsted.  
J. Majuel Mür.  
Charles Platt.

No. 3.  
Hormusjee Framjee & Co.  
Rustomjee Byramjee.  
Dadabhoy Bazonjee.  
Cursetjee Rustomjee Daver.  
Pestonjee Dinshawjee.

Dinshawjee Framjee Casna.

No. 4.  
R. & D. Ruttunjee.  
Rustumjee Ruttunjee.  
Dhunjeebhoy Ruttunjee.  
Jamsetjee Ruttunjee.

No. 4.  
Heerjeebhoy, Ardaseer, & Co.  
Ardaseer Rustomjee.  
Eduljee Cursetjee.  
Aspundearjee Tamooljee.

No. 5.  
D. P. & M. Pestonjee.  
Dadabhoy Pestonjee.  
Manackjee Pestonjee. abs.

No. 5.  
Cowasjee Sapooree Lungrann.  
Muncherjee Sapooree Lungrana.  
Pestonjee Jamsetjee Motiwalla.

Rustomjee Pestonjee,  
Aderjee Sapoorjee,  
Dababhoj Jamsetjee Dulachow,  
Merwanjee Edaljee,  
No. 6.

Dent & Co.

John Dent,  
M. W. Pitcher,  
James Trubshaw  
William H. Luce,

### Imperial Hong.

Nos. 1. & 2.

Wetmore & Co.

G. H. Lamson,  
O. E. Roberts,  
Thomas Gittins,  
Henry Davis,  
S. H. Farnham,  
John B. Goodridge,  
M. Simoens,

James D. Hunter.

Charles R. Adams.

No. 3.

J. L. Man & Co.  
James L. Man.

Post Office.  
J. B. dos Reincidentes, Clerk.

S. Marjoribanks, surgeon  
J. L. Pereira.

No. 5.

Kennedy, Macgregor & Co.  
David Kennedy,  
C. A. Koch.

No. 6.

Gibb, Livingston, & Co.  
W. P. Livingston,  
John Skinner.  
J. M. Wright,  
C. J. Ozorio,

### Swedish Hong.

No. 1.

H. E. John W. Davis.  
Nos. 2 & 3.

Russell & Co.

R. B. Forbes.  
E. A. Low.  
Robert S. Sturgis.  
E. Cunningham.

S. J. Hallam.  
F. A. Reiche  
W. G. Pierce,  
S. Rangel,  
J. Rangel,

H. H. Warden.

George Perkins.

No. 4.

Sword, Purdon & Co.  
J. D. Sword,  
James Purdon,  
Edwin Houston.

### Old English Hong.

No. 1.

Nye, Parkin & Co.  
William W. Parkin,  
Clement D. Nye,  
Timothy J. Durrell,  
J. P. Van Loffelt,  
E. C. H. Nye,  
Thomas Pyke,  
F. A. Seabra.

No. 2.

Rathbones, Worthington, & Co.  
William Rathbone,  
James Worthington,

G. Dent,  
H. R. Hardie,  
Julius Kreyenhagen,

No. 3.

Jamieson, Edger & Co.  
Richard Rothwell.

No. 4.

Wilkinson & Sanders.

Alfred Wilkinson.

No. 5.

Dallas & Co.  
Stephen Ponder,  
Frederick Booker,  
J. J. d'Oliveira

No. 6.

Gilman & Co.  
R. J. Gilman,  
A. Hudson,  
W. A. Vacher,  
George de St. Croix.

### Chowchow Hong.

No. 1.

Dababhoj Pestonjee & Co.  
Jummojee Neeserwanjee,

Merwanjee Dadabhoj Wadia,  
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia.  
Hormusjee Nesserwanjee Pochajes,  
Dossabhoj Bajonjee,  
A A. de Encarnaçao.

No. 2.  
Byramjee Rustomjee.  
Pallanjee Nesserwanjee.

Shirore & Mackertoom,  
M. S. Mackertoom  
F. F. Marques.  
M. de Carvalho,

No. 3.  
Cowasjee Pallaujee.  
Sapooree Bomanjee

No. 4.  
Nesserwanjee Ardaseer Bhanjah & Co.  
Jamsetjee Eduljee.  
Hormusjee Jamasjee Nadershaw,  
Manackjee Pestonjee Taback.  
Nesserwanjee Hor. Nadershaw,

No. 5.  
Burjorjee Sorabjee.

Dadabhoj Burjorjee.  
Rustomjee Burjorjee.

No. 6.  
Maneckjee Bomanjee.

## New English Factory.

### ON THE WEST SIDE.

No. 1.

H. B. M. Consulate.  
John Bowring, LL. D.  
Adam W. Elmslie,  
Thomas T. Meadows.  
J. T. Walker.  
Horace Oakley.

John A. T. Meadows.

Holliday, Wise, & Co.  
John Holliday and family.

Charles Waters.

No. 2.

Oriental Bank.  
Samuel Gray.  
B. E. Hancock

Macvicar & Co.

W. W. Brown.

H. Murray.

No. 3.

George Barnet & Co.

George Barnet.  
William Barnet.  
John Butt.

Henry Moul & Co.  
Henry Moul.  
Alfred Moul.

George Moul.

No. 4.

Fischer & Co.  
Agent of P. & O. St. Nav. Co.  
Maximilian Fischer and family.  
Richard Gibbs. absent.

Dimier, Brothers & Co.  
C. Dimier.

Commercial Bank of India.  
J. E. Maclaclan.

H. Rutter.

No. 5.

Reiss & Co.  
M. Sichel.  
S. Mackenzie.  
Thomas Everard.

David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.  
Abdalah D. Sassoon.  
R. D. Sassoon.  
Jehangeer Framjee Buxey.  
Binjamin Elijah.  
Solomon David.  
Joseph Tinawy.  
Jacob Reuben.

Merwanjee Dadabhoj.  
No. 6.

Francis B. Birley and family.  
Arthur Smith.  
Marciano da Silva.

### ON THE EAST SIDE.

No. 1.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Joseph Jardine.  
M. A. Macleod,  
A. de Silveira.  
John Williams.  
James Whittall.

Dirom, Gray & Co.  
William F. Gray,  
C. Ryder.  
George Urmson,  
C. W. McKenzie,  
B. A. Petcira.

## No. 2.

C. S. Compton &amp; Co.

Charles S. Compton,  
Canton British Chamber of Commerce.  
Spencer Compton. Sec.  
Agent of the Hongkong and Canton St  
Packet Co.

C de Cruz

## No. 3.

Augustine Heard &amp; Co.

John Heard,  
Joseph L. Roberts,  
J. H. Everett,  
William Gilbert,  
Augustine Heard, Jr.  
W. Countock  
D. P. Marques,

## No. 4.

Blenkin, Rawson &amp; Co.

S. Rawson and family.  
E. Sinclair.  
F. F. Marques.

Chalmers &amp; Co.

Patrick Chalmers.

James D. Park.

## No. 5.

W. H. Wardley.

Levin Josephs.

Eduljee Furdoonjee Khambata,

Ruttonjee H. Camajee & Co.  
Dossabhoi Hormuzjee Camajee,  
Dorabjee Framjee Colah,  
Nowrojee Cunjetee Liboovala,

Pallanjee Dorabjee Laleaca.

D. Nasserwanjee Mody & Co.  
Nasserwanjee Bomanjee Mody,  
Dhunjeebhoy Hormuzjee Hakinja,  
Muncherjee Frammurjee,  
Ardaseer Nesserwanjee Mody.

Eduljee Framjee, Sons &amp; Co.

Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee,  
Dadabhoi Eduljee,  
Hormuzjee Eduljee,  
Framjee Sapooree,

## No. 6.

Turner &amp; Co.

T. W. L. Mackean,  
W. Walkinshaw,  
M. de Carvalho,

## Kwangie Hong.

W. Melrose.

## Footae Hong.

Rev. B. W. Whilden & family,  
Lung-hing Kai.  
Rev. A. P. Happer and family,  
Rev. John B. French.

## Tung-Shik Kok.

Rev. Dyer Ball and family.

## Kum-le-shau.

B. Hobson &amp; Co. &amp; family.

## Brig Lyra.

N. de St. Croix,  
William H. Harton

## Whampoa.

A. Bird, British Consular Agent. abs.

Dr. Miller, acting.

Rev. George Loomis, chaplain.

Samuel W. Bouney,

Dr. Smith,

Dr. Lewer,

Dr. Brice,

Thomas Hunt.

Ship Chandler, Ship Hygeia.

Henry L. Hepburn,

J. M. O. Lima.

Charles Buckton, Ship Chandler.

John Cooke, Sailmaker.

J. C. Cowper Shipwright.

J. Rowe, Shipwright.

## MACAO SODA WATER MANUFACTORY, AND THE ALBION PRESS,

No. 61, Praya Grande.

Aerated Lemonade and Soda Water may be had in any quantity at the shortest notice, at the usual rates charged in China.

Printing of every description executed with dispatch, and on precisely the same terms charged in other establishments.

N. B. The undersigned is now daily expecting the arrival of materials from England, when he will undertake to bind Account Books and Works of every description, and finish them precisely as those executed in Europe or America. Ruling of Paper, according to samples, will also be undertaken, and both on moderate terms.

JOHN SMITH.

## Commercial Houses in China.

WITH THE LIST OF THEIR PARTNERS AND ASSISTANTS,

AS NEAR AS THEY CAN BE ASCERTAINED.

Adams, Charles R. <i>Canton</i>	Gideon Nye Jr. <i>New York</i>
Adamson, William R <i>sh</i>	William P. Robinson,
Ameerodeen & Jafferbhoy, <i>Canton</i>	John T. Hustleston
Ameerodeen Abdool Latiff,	Burd, John & Co., <i>Hon.</i>
Framjee Burjorjee,	John Burd,
Khumooredeen Naverally	Frederick H. Block,
Gumeraly Rumusally	Bush & Co., <i>Hongkong</i>
Alla Bux Doosanjee	F. T. Bush.
Anderson D. <i>Hongkong</i> .	J. C. Anthon, <i>absent</i>
Bach & Arone, <i>sh</i>	C. D. Williams,
Jacques Aroné.	R. Rangel
Balfour, A. H. <i>surgeon Hongkong</i>	J. S. Fox,
Barnes D. J. <i>Hongkong</i>	Charles H. Noyes,
Barnet & Co. George	G. E. Haskell,
George Barnet,	H. Anthon.
William Barnet	Byramjee Cooverjee. <i>Can.</i>
John Butt	Cursetjee Shavuxshaw,
Baylies, Nicolas, <i>sh</i>	Burjorjee Sorabjee,
Birley, F. B.	Camajee & Co., P. & D. N. <i>Can</i>
Arthur Smith	Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee,
Marciano da Silva	Dorabjee Neasserwanjee Camajee,
Blenkin, Rawson, & Co. <i>Can. and Shu</i>	Rustomjee Framjee Mehta,
T. S. Rawson, <i>England</i>	R. Pestonjee Cawperwala,
Samuel Rawson, <i>Canton</i> ,	Shaikally Mearally,
Alexander F. Croom, <i>Shanghai</i>	Muncherjee Nesserwanjee,
Henry D. Cartwright <i>sh</i>	Camajee, Pochajee & Co. <i>Hon.</i>
F. A. Layton <i>sh</i>	Camajee,
Fraser Sinclair, <i>c</i>	Pochajee,
F. F. Marques <i>c</i>	<i>Canton British Chamber of Commerce.</i>
Bovet, Brothers & Co.,	Spencer Compton, <i>Sec.</i>
Louis Bovet,	C. de Cruz,
Fritz Bovet,	Carlowitz, Harkort & Co. <i>Can.</i>
Edouard Bovet.	Richard Carlowitz,
Bowra, Humphreys, & Co. <i>Hongkong</i> .	Bernhard Harkort, <i>absent.</i>
C. W. Bowra.	L. Wiese.
Alfred Humphreys, <i>absent.</i>	Carter, Augustus, <i>Hon.</i>
W. A. Bowra.	<i>Agent of Hongkong and Canton Steam</i>
Browne, Robert, & Co. <i>Canton</i> ,	<i>Packet Co.</i>
Agent Netherlands Trading Company.	Casimbhoy, Nathabhoj & Co.
Robert Browne,	Jeraz Munjee
J. Boon	Fazul Goolam Hoosain, <i>Bom.</i>
Buckler, William, <i>Canton</i>	Hurjee Jamal,
Buckton, Charles,	Moosah Hassam,
Ship chandler, <i>Wh.</i>	Chalmers & Co., <i>Canton.</i>
Bull, Nye & Co. <i>Shanghai</i> ,	Patrick Chalmers,
Isaac M. Bull, <i>New York</i> ,	James Dickson Park,

*China Mail, Newspaper, Hongkong.*  
 Andrew Shortrede, *Editor,*  
 Andrew S. Dixon,  
 W. R. Dalziel,  
 Francisco C. Barradas,  
 José M. da Silva,  
 Manoel L. Rosa Pereira,  
 João Braz Graçom,  
 Athanazio A. de Fonseca,  
 Vicente F. Barradas,  
 Joaquim M. da Silva,  
*Chinese Repository, Periodical, Canton.*  
 S. Wells Williams *Publisher.*  
 José Vicente Barros.  
*Commercial Bank of India, Can.*  
 J. E. Maciachian,  
 H. Rutter  
 Comstock, W. O. *can*  
 Compton & Co., C. S., *Canton*  
 Charles S. Compton.  
 Cooke, John, *Sailmaker, Whampoa.*  
 Cowasjee Pallanjee. *Canton & Sh.*  
 Cooverjee Bomanjee, *shang.*  
 Cowasjee Framjee,  
 Sapooree Bomanjee,  
 Cowasjee Sapooree L. *Can and Sh.*  
 Muncherjee Sapooree Lungraha,  
 Pestonjee Jamsetjee Motiwalla,  
 Rustomjee Pestonjee Motiwalla,  
 Dossabhoi Hormujee. *Sh*  
 Framjee Sapooree Lungraha. *Sh*  
 Dadabhoi Jamsetjee Dulackow.  
 Merwanjee Eduljee,  
 Cowper, J. C.,  
*Shipwright, Wh.*  
 Dadabhoi Burjorjee.  
 Rustomjee Burjorjee,  
 Byramjee Rustomjee,  
 Dadabhoi Nasserwanjee Mody & Co.  
 Nasserwanjee Bomanjee Mody,  
 Dhunjeebhoy Horinusje Hakenna  
 Muncherjee Frammurjee,  
 Ardaseer Nasserwanjee Mody,  
 Dallas & Co., *Canton.*  
 William Dallas, *England*  
 George Coles, *England*  
 Stephen Ponder, *Canton.*  
 F. Booker.  
 David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.  
 Abdallah David Sassoon,  
 Elliao David Sassoon. *Bombay.*  
 R. D. Sassoon,  
 Jehangeer Framjee Buxey,  
 Isaac Reuben,  
 Eleazer Abraham,  
 Meer Sassoon Musha,  
 Cooverjee Bomanjee  
 Solomon David,

J. Tinawy,  
 Jacob Reuben,  
 Benjamin Elmh,  
 Merwanjee Dadabhoi,  
 Davidon, William, *Ningpo.*  
*Dent & Co. Hongkong and Canton.*  
 Lancelot Dent,  
 Wilkinson Dent } *Europe.*  
 Archibald Campbell,  
 John Dent } *Hon.*  
 Charles J. Braine,  
 Edward Pereira,  
 Henry Dickinson, *A*  
 M. W. Pitcher, *c*  
 G. H. Schunacher, *A*  
 Francis C. Chomley, *A*  
 James Trubshaw, *c*  
 W. Leslie, *A*  
 W. H. Luoe, *c*  
 Joaquim P. Caldas, *A*  
 Ignacio de A. Pereira. *hon*  
 Charles J. Priestman } *Amoy.*  
 Henry Helms  
*Dent, Beale & Co. Shanghaï*  
 Lancelot Dent, *Europe.*  
 Thomas Chay Beale.  
 John Bowman,  
 J. C. Smith,  
 Edward Webb,  
 J. S. Baptista,  
 Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Casna. *ca*  
*Dirom, Gray, & Co. Canton and Sh.*  
 R. Dirom, *England.*  
 W. F. Gray, *Canton.*  
 W. W. Dale, *Shanghaï*  
 D. Potter, *absent*  
 W. F. Hunter, *Bombay.*  
 T. F. Gray.  
 C. Ryder, *c*  
 D. W. McKenzie,  
 G. Urmon, *c*  
 H. M. M. Gray, *Sh.*  
 D. D. Lewin,  
 Bartholomeo A. Pereira. *c*  
 Dorabjee Pestonjee Patell. *Can.*  
 Pallanjee Dorabjee,  
*Dossabhoi & Co., P. & D. Can.*  
 Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoi,  
 Nowrojee Cursetjee,  
 Dadabhoi Sorabjee,  
 Duddell, George, *Auctioneer, Hong.*  
 C. A. Freeman,  
 R. Gutieres,  
 Daus N. & Co, *Hong.*  
 Nicolay Daus,  
 J. O. Barretto  
 Eduljee Framjee, Sons, & Co.  
 Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee,

Dadabhoy Eduljee,  
Hormusjee Eduljee,  
Franjee Sapooree,  
Emeny, W. Hon.  
Encarnação, A. L. d' Hon.  
Fischer & Co. Canton  
Agent P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.  
Maximilian Fischer,  
Fletcher & Co. Hon.  
Angus Fletcher, England.  
Duncan Fletcher, Hong.  
George Findlay,  
Antonio M. Cortella,  
A. Campbell,  
Fogg, H. & Co., Shángái  
H. Fogg.  
Thomas J. Birdseye  
H. W. Burdett, absent.  
Framjee Jamsetjee, Hon.  
Franklyn, W. H. Hong.  
W. Revans,  
H. Moore,  
Fryer, A. H. & Co., Hongkong,  
A. H. Fryer.  
H. T. De Silver  
Friend of China Newspaper, Hong.  
John Carr, Editor,  
Luiz M. de Azevedo,  
Antonio de Vidigal,  
Gaskell, William, Solicitor, Hon.  
H. J. Tarrant.  
Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
Ca. Hongkong, & Shángái.  
T. A. Gibb Eng.  
W. P. Livingston, Can.  
John Skinner, Canton,  
Thomas Jones, Hon.  
John D. Gibb Shángái.  
William Ellis, Hon.  
James M. Wright, c  
G. Gibb c  
Richard Aspinall, s  
R. B. Ullet, s  
Candido J. Ozorio. c  
A. Pinto, ho  
Gibbs, Richard Canton. absent  
Gilinan & Co., Canton  
R. J. Gilman,  
Aug R Hudson,  
W. H. Vacher,  
George de St Croix,  
Gilman, Bowman & Co., Shángái,  
R. J. Gilman c  
A. Bowman,  
J. Rusden Sh.  
E. M. Smith.  
Hall, Edward, Baker, Sh.  
James Weatherley.

Hargreaves & Co. Shanghai  
William Thorburn  
John L. Maclean.  
Harton, William H.  
Heard & Co. Augustine, Canton & Sh.  
Augustine Heard,  
George B. Dixwell } Boston  
John Heard,  
Joseph L. Roberts,  
J. H. Everett,  
W. Gilbert,  
A. Heard jr.  
W. Comstock.  
P. Marquis  
C. A. Fearon,  
W. N. Picope } Shang.  
E. Deacon,  
Herjeebhoy Rustomjee, Macao.  
Herjeebhoy Ardaseer & Co. Can.  
Herjeebhoy Hormuzjee abs.  
Ardaseer Rustomjee,  
Eduljee Cursetjee,  
Aspendearjee Tamooljee,  
Holgate, H., surgeon,  
Holliday, Wise & Co., Canton & Sh.  
R. J. Farbridge. England,  
John Holliday, c  
John Wise, s absent  
Charles Waters c  
Charles E. Batson Sh.  
Antonio dos Santos, "  
Hongkong Register, newspaper.  
Robert Strachan Proprietor.  
W. H. Mitchell, Editor,  
James S. Dowell.  
Antonio H. Carvalho,  
Jozé H. Carvalho,  
C. D. Rozario,  
Hongkong Dispensary.  
Jezuino da Roza  
Florenio de Souza,  
Hongkong Club House,  
Ninian Crawford, Sec.  
Hormusjee Framjee & Co. Can  
Rustomjee Byramjee,  
Dadabhoy Bazonjee,  
Cursetjee Rustomjee Daver.  
Pestonjee Dinshawjee,  
Hubertson & Co. Shan  
Geo. F. Hubertson.  
David Sillar.  
Hunt, Thomas Whampoa.  
Henry L. Hepburn  
J. M. O. Lima.  
Hunter, James D. Canton.  
Iness, J. E. Hongkong. abs.  
J. Carruthers.  
Francisco de Sa.

Jackson, Robert, <i>Amoy</i>	Lewis, W. D. <i>Canton</i> .
Richard Smith,	Lindsay & Co. <i>Hon, Sh and Canton</i> .
Jamieson, Edger, & Co. <i>Hon and Ca.</i>	H. H. Lindsay, } <i>England</i> ,
Joseph F. Edger, <i>Hong</i> .	Crawford Kerr, } <i>England</i> ,
G. Jamieson, <i>Glasgow</i> .	Walter Davidson, <i>Hong</i> .
John Gifford <i>Calcutta</i> .	W. Hogg, } <i>Sh</i>
Richard Rothwell, <i>c</i>	F. Chapman, <i>can</i>
R. B. Sherard, <i>h</i>	H. D. Margesson, " "
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	E. Dale, " "
<i>Hong., Canton, Amoy &amp; Shanghai</i> .	G. F. Green, <i>ho</i>
Alexander Matheson, <i>England</i> .	A. I. Young, <i>sh</i>
David Jardine, <i>Hong</i> .	A. G. Wiener, <i>hong</i>
Joseph Jardine, <i>Can</i>	Angelo Barradas, <i>ho</i>
A. Grant Dallas, <i>Shanghai</i> .	B. dos Remedios, <i>ho</i>
A. C. Maclean, <i>Hongkong</i> .	Lyall & Co. George, <i>Hong</i> .
M. A. Macleod, <i>c</i>	George Lyall,
C. F. Still, <i>h</i>	A. E. H. Campbell,
J. B. Compton, <i>h</i>	G. H. Head.
Albino P. da Silveira, <i>c</i>	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
Jozé M. d'Outeiro, <i>h</i>	Kenneth R. Mackenzie,
J. A. Barreto, <i>ho</i>	Charles D. Mackenzie,
John C. Bowring, <i>h</i>	McGregor, R. <i>Auctioneer, Canton</i> .
John A. Goddard, <i>h</i>	MacEwen & Co. <i>Hongkong</i>
W. F. S. Matheson, <i>ho</i>	Alexander Wilson,
James Grant, <i>Sh</i>	W. F. Ross.
Floriano A. Rangel, <i>h</i>	— Markwick, jr
Charles Wills, <i>Sh</i>	Macvicar & Co., <i>Hong, Sha. and Can.</i>
John B. Ross, <i>Sh</i>	John Macvicar, } <i>England</i> ,
John Currie, <i>h</i>	D. L. Burn, } <i>England</i> ,
Alexander Percival, <i>ho</i>	Gilbert Smith, } <i>England</i> ,
James Macandrew, <i>s</i>	Thomas D. Neave, <i>h</i>
John Wiliams, <i>ca</i>	W. C. Le Geyt. <i>England</i>
James Whittall, <i>ca</i>	H. H. Kennedy, <i>Sh</i>
James Milne, <i>Amoy</i>	W. W. Brown, <i>c</i>
John Thompson, <i>Amoy</i>	T. C. Picope, <i>h</i>
Johnston, Alexander, <i>Shan</i> .	Julius Saur, <i>Sh</i>
A. Holtz,	Lewis Helbling, <i>Sh</i>
Kennedy, Macgregor, & Co. <i>Can.</i>	John Ferguson, <i>c</i>
David Kennedy,	G. J. Bennetts, <i>sh</i>
Alexander C. Macgregor, <i>Europe</i> .	H. Murray, <i>ca</i>
George C. Bruce, <i>absent</i>	Joaquim de Campos, <i>ho</i>
C. A. Koch,	P. Grandpré, <i>ho</i>
Kenny, B. M. D. <i>Surgeon, Canton</i> .	Man & Co. James L. <i>Canton</i> ,
Florencio do Rozario,	James L. Man.
Kirk & Irons <i>Shanghai Dispensary</i> .	Markwick, Charles
Thomas Kirk,	<i>Government Auctioneer, Hong</i>
James Irons,	W. F. de Cruz
W. Locke,	Meadows, John A. T. <i>Canton</i> ,
Lapraik, Douglas, <i>Watchmaker, Hong</i> .	Millar, John, <i>ca</i>
Donald Just,	Miller, John, <i>Sh</i>
G. S. Just,	Morrison, John G. <i>ho</i>
G. Napier,	Morison, William, <i>Surgeon, Hon.</i>
Limjee Jamsetjee & Co. <i>ca</i>	Moses, A. R. B. <i>Can.</i>
Limjee Jamsetjee <i>absent</i> .	Moul & Co. Henry, <i>Canton</i>
Jalbhoy Cursetjee,	Henry Moul,
Rustomjee Merwanjee Nalear.	Alfred Moul,
Rustomjee Jalbhoy,	George Moul,
Muncherjee Jevunjee Mehta.	Murray, John Ivor, <i>Surgeon, Wusung</i> .

Murrow, Y. J.	<i>hon</i>	Bomanjee Muncherjee,
Murphy, M.		Cowasjee Pestonjee,
L. E. Murrow,		Framjee Eduljee,
Nesserwanjee Ardaseer Bhanjah & Co.		Bapoojee Pallanjee Runjee,
Nesserwanjee Ardaseer B. <i>absent</i>		Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee,
Jamsetjee Eduljee,		Cursetjee Rustomjee Erancee,
Hormusjee Jamasjee Nadershaw,		Nowrojee Nesserwanjee, <i>sh</i>
Manackjee Pestonjee Taback,		
Nesserwanjee Hor. Nadershaw,		Phillips, Moore & Co. <i>Hong</i>
Nesserwanjee Byramjee Fackerajee,		J. Phillips <i>Hon</i> ,
Aspenderjee Nesserwanjee,		E. Cohen,
Burjorjee Rustomjee,		— Cohen,
Dadabhooy D. Lalcaea,		Adolphus Lewis. <i>sh</i>
Noor Mohamed Dhatoobhoy, & Co.,		Pustau & Co. <i>Canton and Hon</i>
Khan Mohamed Dhatoobhoy.		William Pustau,
Mulloobhoy Dhongersy		S. Delevie, <i>h</i>
Noronha, D. <i>Printer, Hon.</i>		C. Brodersen,
Antonio Fonceca,		Rathbones, Worthington & Co. <i>C &amp; S.</i>
Nye, Parkin, & Co. <i>Canton</i> ,		William Rathbones,
Gideon Nye, jr. <i>New York</i> .		S. R. Rathbones, <i>Eng.</i>
W. W. Parkin		James Worthington, <i>Can.</i>
Clement D. Nye,		Thomas Moncrieff, <i>Sh.</i>
Timothy Durrell,		F. Duval, <i>absent</i>
J. P. Van Loffelt,		G. Dent, <i>c</i>
E. C. H. Nye,		H. R. Hardie, <i>c</i>
T. Pyke,		C. Maltby, <i>sh</i>
Francesco A. Seabra.		W. Broughall, <i>sh</i>
Olding, J. A.		Rawle, Drinker & Co. <i>Hongkong</i> ,
Agent P. & O. S. N. Co. <i>Hon.</i>		S. B. Rawle,
Wm. R. Roose,		Sandwith Drinker,
Olyphant & Co.		S. P. Goodale,
W. H. Morris,		J. Armstrong,
R. P. Dana,		D. L. Proctor,
F. A. King,		A. Farquhar,
W. O. Bokee,		C. V. Mennecker,
David O. King,		Reiss & Co. <i>Shán and Canton.</i>
N. T. da Costa,		M. Sichel, <i>Canton</i> ,
Oriental Bank, <i>Hong. Can. &amp; Sh.</i>		James Withington <i>Sh.</i>
C. J. F. Stewart,	<i>ho</i>	S. Mackenzie, <i>ca</i>
Samuel Gray,	<i>c</i>	A. Fincham <i>s</i>
B. E. Hancock,	<i>ca</i>	W. Potter, <i>s</i>
Archibald Dunlop,	<i>sh</i>	Thomas Everard, <i>c</i>
P. Campbell,	<i>ho</i>	Rémi, D. <i>Watchmaker, Sh.</i>
Fred. Tozer.		B. Edan,
Jozé M. de Noronha.		A. Bidet,
Parker, Norcott d'E. <i>absent</i>		Reynvaan & Co. <i>Canton</i> ,
William d'E. Parker,		H. G. I. Reynvaan,
Solicitor and Notary Public, <i>Hon.</i>		Henrique Hyndman,
E. H. Pollard,		Richards, P. F. <i>Storekeeper, sh</i>
J. dos Remedios,		James Mackenzie,
Perkins & Anderson, <i>Shipwrights ho</i>		D. Charnley,
D. O. Brown,		Rickett, John, <i>Hon.</i>
Pestonjee, D. P. & M. <i>Ca.</i>		Ripley & Co., Thomas, <i>Shan.</i>
Dadabhooy Pestonjee,		Thomas Ripley, <i>England.</i>
Maneckjee Pestonjee <i>absent</i> ,		Charles Shaw,
Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co. <i>Ca. Sh.</i>		J. H. Winch,
Manackjee Nanabhooy,		W. Shaw,
D. F. Camjee,		Ripley, Smith, & Co. <i>Canton.</i>
		Timothy Smith, <i>England</i> .

Philip W. Ripley,	James Hooper.
H. H. Smith,	St. Croix, N. de, Canton.
Robert Ellice,	Stevens, D. Hon.
Ritchie & Co. A. A., Canton.	Stewart, Patrick, Macao,
A. A. Ritchie,	Agent Hong. & Canton St. Pkt. Co.
Henry M. Olmsted,	Strachan, George, sh
J. Manuel Mur,	Strachan, Robert, Hon.
Charles Platt,	Sturgis, James P. Macao,
Russell & Co. Can. & Sh.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co. Sh.
Paul S. Forbes <i>abs.</i>	Benjamin Butler, Manila,
R. B. Forbes,	Adam Sykes, Shinghai, <i>abs.</i>
John N. A. Griswold. Sh.	Gustav C. Schwabe, Liverpool.
E. A. Low,	Andrew Connolly, sh
R. S. Sturgis,	Edward Burton, sh
E. Cunningham,	Syme, Muir & Co. Hong & Amoy.
S. J. Hallam,	F. D. Syme, Eng.
F. Reiche,	J. D. Muir, Amoy,
Segismundo Rangel,	F. G. Angier, ho
Jayme Rangel,	R. C. Wilson Am.
C. W. Spooner,	L. A. Rozario, ho
James Crampton, } Sh.	Sword, Purdon & Co. Canton,
P. W. Graves,	John D. Sword,
Rutherford, Robert, Hon.	James Purdon,
J. C. V. Ribiero	Edwin Houston.
Ruttonjee H. Camajee & Co. Can.	Tait, James, Amoy
R. H. Camajee, Bom.	C. W. Bradley,
Dossabhoj Hormusjee Camajee,	Jacinto Royos,
Dorabjee Framjee Colah,	Eneas J. Mackay.
Nowrojee Cursetjee Liboovala,	Turner & Co., Hongkong, Can. & Sh.
Ruttunjee, R. & D. Canton,	Thomas W. L. Mackean,
Rustomjee Ruttonjee,	Patrick Dudgeon, ho
Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee,	John Stewart, Eng.
Jamsetjee Ruttunjee,	Alexander McCulloch, Shan.
Schwemann, & Co, Canton,	John H. Cannan h
D. W. Schwemann,	R. F. Thorburn, Sh
William Dreyer,	J. Scarth, Shang,
Scott & Co, William, Hon.	E. N. Snow, ho
William Scott,	W. Walkinshaw, Can.
Adam Scott.	W. Hutchinson, ho
C. A. Ozorio jr.	Manuel V. Marques, ho
Seare & Co, Benjamin, Macao,	M. de Carvalho, Can.
Benjamin Seare,	Vaucher, Frita, Canton,
Shircore and Mackertoom, Ca.	Constant Borel.
W. S. Shircore Calcutta.	Viegas A., Canton
M. S. Mackertoom,	I. F. Viegas,
Siemsen, G. T. Canton,	Warden, H. H. Canton,
Sillar, Brothers. Sh.	Watson, T. Boswell, Surgeon, Macao,
David Sillar,	Francisco Soares,
John C. Sillar,	Antonio de Eça.
Smith, John, Macao.	Watson & Co. Sh.
H. Marçal.	J. P. Watson,
J. Barradas.	A. Thorne,
Smith & Brimelow, Hon.	Weiss, Charles, Hongkong,
James Smith,	F. Kupferschmidt.
James W. Brimelow,	Wetmore & Co. Canton & Shang.
L. F. Viera,	S. Wetmore, jr. <i>absent.</i>
Geoage Buchan,	William Moore. <i>absent.</i>
Smith, J. Mackrill, Sh.	G. H. Lamson,

O. E. Roberts,	James White,
Henry Davis,	H. Lind, <i>absent</i>
Thomas Gittins,	Wilkinson & Sanders, <i>Canton</i> .
S. H. Farnham,	Alfred Wilkinson,
John B. Goodridge,	Charles Sanders, <i>absent</i> .
Sam. Robinson,	Wolcott, Bates & Co. <i>Sh.</i>
M. Simoens,	Henry G. Wolcott,
R. Powell Saul, } Shángkāi.	Edwards W. Bates, <i>absent</i> ,
J. Wilks. jr.	F. D. Williams,
White, James & Co. Shan	D. O. Clark,

### List of Foreign Residents in China.

Errors will doubtless be found in the following list of names, but it is hoped they are not very numerous; it has been difficult to ascertain the names of those who reside afloat at the various anchorages, and many of them are probably omitted. The difficulty of making the list complete increases from year to year.

*Abbreviations*—*Ca* stands for Canton; *wh* for Whampoa; *ma* for Macao; *ho* for Hongkong; *am* for Amoy; *fu* for Fuhchau; *ni* for Ningpo; *sh* for Sháng-hi; *p. c.* and *p. s.* attached to a few names denote that they are *police constables* and *police sergeants* at Hongkong.

Abdoiyad Mohmed,	ca	A rmstrong, H. lieut 95th	ho
Abdola Moladina	ca	Aroné, Jacques	sh
Adams, Charles R	ca	Aspenderjee Nesserwanjee	ca
Adamson, W R	sh	Aspinall, Richard	sh
Aderjee Sapoorjee	ca	Aspundearjee Tainooljee	ca
Aguilar, Jozé de	ma	Ayub Ebrahim,	ca
Ahmed Isaac	ca	Azevedo, Felis H. de and fam.	ho
Ainslie, Richard <i>p. c.</i>	ho	Azevedo, Luiz M de	ho
Alcock, R. and family	sh	Backhouse, John	an
Alexander, W H	ho	Balfour, Doct. A H. and fam.	ho
Alla Bux Dosunjee	ea	Ball, Rev. Dyer, and family,	ca
Allanson, William and family	ma	Ballard, Samuel and fam.	ho
Allureka Versey,	ca	Bankier, Dr.	ho
Almeida, Lino de	ma	Bapoojee Pallanjee Runjee	ca
Ambrose, Rev. Lewis	ho	Baptista, J S	sh
Ameerodeen Abdool Latiff	ca	Barnes, D J	ho
Anderson, Charles	ho	Barnet, George	ca
Anderson, D	ho	Barnet, William	ca
Anderson	ho	Barradas, M	ho
Angier, F I	ho	Barradas, Francisco	ho
Anthon, Joseph G <i>abs.</i>	ho	Barradas, Vicente F	ho
Anthon, H.	ho	Barradas, Angelo	ho
Appleton, S	ho	Barros, Jozé Vicente	ca
Aquino, Maximiliano J. d'	ca	Barretto, B A	ho
Ardaseer Nesserwanjee Mody.	ca	Barretto, J. O.	ho
Ardaseer Rustomjee	ca	Barry, James	P. C.
Armstrong J.	ho	Barton, Ch	ho

Bateson, Charles E	sh	Buffa Rev. —	ho
Baylies, Nicholas	sh	Bunn, R. Qtrmast. <i>Ceylon Rifles</i>	ho
Beale, Thomas Chay	sh	Burd, John	ho
Bellamy, Capt.	ca	Burgoyne, George	ho
Bennets, G J	sh	Burgoyne, William	ho
Bevan, W. F.	ho	Burke, W.	ho
Bidet, A	sh	Burjorjee Eduljee	ca
Bimjee Canjee	ca	Burjorjee Rustomjee	ca
Binjamin Elijah	ca	Burjorjee Sorabjee	ca
Bird, Alexander	wh	Burley, A J	ho
Birdseye, T. J.	sh	Burns, Rev. William C.	ho
Birley, F B and fam	ca	Burton, Edward	sh
Biscoe, Major V. J.	ho	Butt, John	ca
Bland, J	sh	Bush, F. T. and family	he
Blight, John A	ho	Byramjee Coverjee	ca
Block, Frederick H	ho	Byramjee Rustomjee	ca
Bokee, William O	ca	Calder, Alexander	sh
Bomanjee Muncherjee	ca	Caine, Hon. major William	ha
Bonham, H. E. Samuel G & fam	ho	Caldas, Joaquim P	ho
Bonney, S W.	wh	Caldwell, Daniel R.	ho
Booker, Frederic	ca	Cameron, J	ho
Booh, J	ca	Campbell, Archibald and fam	ho
Booné, Rt. Rev. W. J. and fam	sh	Campbell, A. E. H.	ho
Borel, Constant	ca	Campbell, P	he
Botelho, Alberto	ho	Campos, Jaoquim de	ho
Boughry, and fam., Major 59th	ho	Cannan, John H	ho
Bounard, Rev Louis	ho	Carew, J. H. Captain 95th	ho
Bovet, Edouard	ca	Carlowitz, Richard	ca
Bovet, Louis	ca	Carpenter, Rev. C and family	sh
Bovet, Fritz	ca	Carr, John	ho
Bowman, Adam	sh	Carruthers, John and fam.	he
Bowman, John	sh	Carter, Augustus and family	ho
Bowra, Charles W.	ho	Cartwright, H D	sh
Bowra, William A. abs.	ho	Carvalho, L. and fam	mc
Bowring, John, LL. D.	ca	Carvalho, M. de	so
Boxer, W.	ho	Carvalho, José H	ho
Bradley, Charles W. LL. D.	am	Carvalho, Antonio H	ho
Bradshaw, James	am	Castro, L d'Almado e	ho
Braga, João Roza	ho	Castro, J. M. d'Almado e abs	ho
Braga, Manoel Roza	ho	Cay, R Dundas	ho
Braine, Charles J and family	ho	Ceballos, Juan A Lopez de	ma
Brice, Dr.	wh	Chalmers, Patrick	ca
Bridgman, E. C. D. D. and fam	sh	Champion Captain 95th	he
Bridgman, Rev. James G	ca	Chapman, F	ca
Brimelow, James W	ho	Chapman, Ensign 95th.	ho
Britto, Jozé de	ho	Charlton, Lt. 95th.	ho
Brodersen, C.	co	Charaley, D	sh
Brooks, J. A. and fam.	ho	Chionery, George	ma
Broughall, William	sh	Chomley, Francis C	he
Brown, Antonio, <i>Tavern keeper</i>	ho	Churcher, John E.	ho
Brown, D O	ho	Clark, D O	sh
Brown, W. Ward	ca	Clarke, Dr. <i>Medical Staff</i>	ho
Browne, Robert	ca	Cleland, Rev. Jo'n F. & fam.	ca
Browning, W. R.	am	Clement, C. T., Lt. <i>Cey. Rifles</i>	he
Bruce, George C. abs.	ca	Cleverley, C St. George	ho
Buchan, George	ho	Cleverley, Captain	ho
Buckler, William	ca	Clifton, Samuel and fam	ho
Buckton, Charles	wh	Cole, Richard, and fam.	ho

Collins, J	ho	De Sa, Francisco	ho
Collins Mrs. and fam.	ho	De S i va, Manoel, P. S.	ho
Comelate, J. G.	ho	De Silva, F. P. and family.	ho
Compton, Charles S	ca	De Silver, R. P.	ma
Compton, J B	ho	De Silver, H. T.	ho
Compton, Spencer	ho	Deacon, E	sh
Comstock, W	ca	Dean, Rev. William	he
Comstock, W. O.	ca	Dearle, J.	ho
Connolly, A	sh	Delaney, Thomas	ho
Cooke, John	wh	Delevie, S	ho
Cooverjee Bomanjee	sh	Dennis, Captn. J. Fitz G.	ho
Cordeiro, Albano A.	ho	Dent, George	ca
Cortella, Antonio M	ho	Dent, John	ca
Costa, N. T. da	ca	Dent, Wilkinson <i>abs</i>	ho
Coulter, M. S. and fam.	ni	Dent, William	ho
Cowan, Francis, P. C.	ho	Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy	ca
Cowasjee Pestonjee,	ca	Dhunjeebhoy Ruttunjee	ca
Cowasjee Pallanjee,	ca	Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee	ca
Cowasjee Sapoorjee Lungrana	ca	Dhunjeebhoy Hormujee Hak.	ca
Cowper, J. C.	wh	Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee	ca
Crakanthorpe, R H	ho	Dickson, Henry	ho
Crampton, J	sh	Dickson, Dr. <i>Med. Staff.</i>	ho
Crawford, Ninian	ho	Dildarkhan Goolabkhan,	ca
Creevy, Wm., P. S.	ho	Dinshaw Merwanjee,	ca
Crook, James	ho	Dinshawjee Framjee Casna	ca
Croom, A F and fam	sh	Dimier, C.	ca
Cruz, C. de	ca	Dixson, Aadrew S	ca
Cruz, W F de	ho	Dorabjee Framjee Colah	ca
Cruz, F F de	ca	Dorabjee Pestonjee, Patell	ca
Culbertson, Rev. M S and fam	ni	Dorabjee Nesserwanjee Cama.	ca
Cumerally Rumzanally	ca	Dos Remedios, J. J. and fam.	ho
Cumoorden Meerjee	ca	Dossabhoy Hormusjee,	sh
Cunningham, Edward	ca	Dossabhoy Framjee Camajee	ca
Currie, John	ho	Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee	ca
Cursetjee Eduljee	ca	Dossabhoy Bajonjee	ca
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Botiwala	ca	Doty, Rev. Elihu and fam	am
Cursetjee Rustomjee Eranee	ca	Dowdall, Lt. Adjt. 95th	ho
Cursetjee Rustomjee Daver	ca	Dowell, J. S.	ho
Cursetjee Shavuxshaw	ca	Drake, Francis C.	ho
Da Costa, M. D. <i>Tavern Keeper</i>	ho	Dreyer, William	ca
Dadabhoy Burjorjee	ca	Drinker, Sandwith, and fam.	ho
Dadabhoy Eduljee	ca	Du Chesne, Henri	ma
Dadabhoy D. Talcaca	ca	Duddell, George	ho
Dadabhoy Bazonjee	ca	Dudgeon, P	ho
Dadabhoy Pestonjee	ca	Dunlop, Archibald	sh
Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Dulackow	ca	Durran, J. A.	ma
Dady, William	ho	Durrell, Timothy J	ca
Dale, E	ca	Duus, N. and family	ho
Dale, Thurstan	ho	Duval, Frank <i>abs</i>	ca
Dale, W W and family	sh	Eaton, E. B.	ho
Dallas, A Grant	sh	Ebrahim Shaik Hoosen	ca
Dalziel, W, R	ho	Ebrahim Soomar,	ca
Dana, Richard P	ca	Edan, B	sh
Davidson, Walter	ho	Edger, Joseph F. and fam	ho
Davidson, William	ni	Edkins, Rev. Joseph	sh
Davis, H. E. John W.	ca	Eduljee Fudoonjee Khambata	ca
Davis, Henry	ca	Eduljee Cursetjee,	ca
De Montmorency Lieut 95th	ho	Eichbaine, C. W.	ho

Eleazer Abraham	sh	Gibb, John D	sh
Ellice, Robert	ca	Gibb, George	ca
Ellis, William	ho	Gibbs, Richard	abs
Elmslie, Adam W.	ca	Gibson, E	hot
Elquist, Rev. A.	ho	Gilbert, W	ca
Emeny, W. and fam.	ho	Giles, Edward F. abs	ca
Encarnacaõ, Antonio L. d'	ho	Giles, John	am
Encarnacaõ, A. A. d'	ca	Gillilan, Rev. Thomas	ca
Endicott, J. B.	cum	Gillespie, Robert P. C.	ho
Everett, J. H.	ca	Gillespie, Rev. William	ca
Everard, Thomas	ca	Gilman, Richard J	ca
Ewing, R. and fam	ca	Gingell, W. R.	fu
Eyre, Lieut.-col. R. A.	ho	Girard, Rev. Prudence	ho
Fagan, J. W.	ho	Gittins, Thomas	ca
Farnham, S H	ca	Goodale, Samuel P	ho
Fazul Goolam Hoosain abs	ca	Goddard, John A	ho
Fazul Dumany,	ca	Goddard, Rev. Jos. T & fam	ni
Fearon, Charles A.	sh	Goodings, Robt. and fam.	ho
Feliciani, Rev. F. A.	ho	Goodridge, John B	ca
Feneran, Lt. 95th.	ho	Goolam Hoosain Ebrahimjee,	ca
Fenouil, Rev. John	ho	Goolam Hoosam Chandoo,	ca
Fergusson, Doct. Andrew	ho	Gorringer, Asst. Surgeon 59th	ho
Fergusson, John	ho	Gordon, H. G. Ass. Surg. 95th	ho
Fincham, A.	sh	Gordon, Francis P. C.	ho
Findlay, George	ho	Gordon — Surgeon 95th.	ho
Fischer, Maximilian, and fam.	ca	Grandpré, A	ho
Fisher Captn. Royal Artillery	ho	Graves, Pierce W	sh
Fitzpatrick, John	ma	Gray, Samuel	ca
Fletcher, Duncan	ho	Gray, W F	ca
Fogg, H.	sh	Greaney, J. P. C.	ho
Fonseca, Antonio de	ho	Green, G F	sh
Fonseca, Athanazio A. de	ho	Grey, H M M	sh
Forbes, R. B.	ca	Griswold, John N. Alsop	sh
Forcade, Rt. Rev. T. A.	ho	Gutierrez, A	ho
Ford, Theo S.	ho	Gutierrez, Candido	ho
Forster, H. Lieut. 95th	ho	Gutierrez, Rufino	ho
Forth-Rouen, Alexandre & fam	ma	Gutierrez, Venancio	ho
Fox, John S	ho	Gutierrez, Querino	ca
Framjee Sapoorjee Lungrana	sh	Gutierrez, Candido	ho
Framjee Jamsetjee	ho	Gutzlaff, Rev. Charles	abs
Framjee Eduljee	ca	Hague, Patrick	ho
Framjee Sapoorjee	ca	Hajee Elies Hussan,	ni
Framjee Burjorjee	ca	Hall, Edward	ca
Franklyn, W H	ho	Hale, F. H.	sh
Frazer, Lt. 95th.	ho	Hall, Capt. of steamer Spark	ca
Freemantle, Edmund A	ho	Hall, G. R. abs	sh
French, Rev. John B	ca	Hallam, S. J.	ca
Fryer, A H	ho	Hamberg, Rev. Theodore	ho
Fryer, W	ho	Hance, H F	ho
Fuller, Captain 59th	ho	Hancock, B E	ca
Furst, Rev. C. I.	ho	Happer, Rev. A. P. and family	ca
Fysk, William W.	am	Hardie, H. R.	ca
Gangjee Goolam Hoosain	ca	Hare, J.	ho
Garchi, Giovanni	ho	Harkort, Berahard	abs
Garvine, Henry	ho	Harland, Doct W. A.	ho
Garcon, Joao Bras	ho	Harris, George	ho
Gaskell, W.	ho	Harton, W. H.	ca
Genaehr, Rev. Ferdinand	ho	Harvey, F. E.	ho

Haskell G. E.	he	Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee,	ca
Head, C. H.	he	Jamsetjee Ruttunjee	ca
Heard, John	ea	Jamsetjee Eduljee,	ca
Heard, Jr. Augustine	ea	Jardine, Joseph	ca
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee <i>abs</i>	ea	Jardine, David	ho
Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee	ma	Jarrow, Rev. W.	ni
Heibling, L.	sh	Jehangeer Framjee Buxey	ca
Helms, Henry	am	Jenkins, Rev. B. and fam.	th
Hennings, Robert	ho	Jeraz Munjee	ca
Hepburn, Henry L.	wh	Johnson, Rev. John	ho
Herschberg, Doct. H. J.	he	Johnson, Rev. S. and fam.	fa
Hertelot F L and fam	am	Johnston, A.	th
Hickson, W. D.	he	Johnston, Hon. A. R.	ho
Hill, and fam. P. C.	he	Jones, Thomas	ho
Hill, N. of Str. "Hongkong"	he	Jones, Lieut. Royal Art.	ho
Hilliet, Charles B and fam	he	Josephs, Levin	ca
Hisslop, James, M. D. and fam	am	Just, G. S.	ho
Hobson, B. M. & and family	ea	Just, R.	ho
Hobson, Rev. Wm. and fam	sh	Jumttoojee Nesserwahjee	ca
Hogg, William,	sh	Jesus, L J de,	ca
Holdforth, C G	ho	Kakeebhoy Bahaderbhoy,	ca
Holgate, H.	wh	Kennedy, David	ca
Holiday, John, and family	ca	Kennedy, Henry H.	th
Holt, W. Quartr. Master 95th.	ho	Kennedy, K. M.	ho
Holtz, Andrea	sh	Kenny, B Doct and family	ca
Home, Dr. W. Med. Staff.	ho	Khan Mohamed Habibhoy <i>abs</i>	ca
Hooper, James	sh	Khan Mohamed Datoobhoy	ca
Hormusjee Cowasjee	ma	Khumooredeen Nuverally,	ca
Hormusjee Eduljee	ea	King, William H.	ta
Hormusjee Jamasjee Nadershaw	ca	King, F. A.	ca
Hormusjee Nesser. Pochajee	ca	King, David O.	ca
Houston, Edwin	ea	King, and fam. Lieut 59th	ho
Hubertson, G. F.	sh	Kirk, Thomas	sh
Hudson, Aug. R.	ca	Kleskowski, M de	sh
Hudson, Joseph	ni	Koch, C. A.	ot
Hudson, J.	ho	Kreyenhausen, Julius	ea
Hudson, Rev. T. H.	ni	Kupferschmidt, P	ho
Hulme, Hon. John W. and fam.	ho	Lamason, George H	ca
Hurst, Wm.	ho	Lanca, E L	ho
Hutchinson Wm.	ho	Lapraik, Douglas	ho
Huttleston, J. Thomas	sh	Layton, Temple H and fam	am
Humphreys, Alfred <i>abs.</i>	ho	Layton, F A	sh
Hunt, T.	wh	Lecaroz, Juan	ma
Hunter, James D	ca	Lechler, Rev Rudolph	ho
Hurjee Jamal	ta	Legge, Rev. James, D D & fam	ho
Hyland, T	ho	Lena, Alexander <i>abs</i>	ho
Hyndman, Henrique	ea	Leslie, W.	he
Hynesman, Joe	ho	Leslie Lt. J. A. Ceylon Rifles	ho
Howell, W. H.	ea	Levin, E H	ca
Irona, James	sh	Lewer, Dr.	wh
Isaac Reuben	sh	Lewin, D D	sh
Jacob Hassan	ca	Lewis, A.	sh
Jacob Reuben	ca	Lewis, W D	ca
Jackson, R. B and family	fu	Lexia, William. <i>P. C.</i>	ho
Jackson, Robert	am	Libois, Rev Napoleon F.	ca
Jackson, Robert <i>P. C.</i>	ho	Liddall, E.	ho
Jalbhoy Cursetjee,	ea	Lima, J. M. O.	wh
Jamsetjee, T of str. "Canton"	ho	Limjee Jamsetjee. <i>abs</i>	ca

Livingston, W P	sh	McDonald, & Mount T. <i>Keeper</i>	he
Livingston, J Gibbons	sh	McDonald, J. <i>Boarding House</i>	he
Lobscheid, Rev. Wilhelm	ho	MacDonald, J.	sh
Locke, W.	ca	McFarlane, J. <i>Tavern Keeper</i>	ho
Lockhart, William and family	sh	McGregor Dr.	ho
Loomis, Rev. George	wh	McKenzie, C. W.	ea
Lord, Rev. E. C. and family	ni	McKenzie, Robert <i>P. S.</i>	ho
Low, Edward A.	ca	McMahon, Rev. Felix	ho
Luce, William H.	ca	McSweeney, P. C.	ho
Luddi Chatoor,	ca	Meade, J. Lt. <i>Ceylon Rifles</i>	ho
Luddi Kakey	ca	Meadows, Thomas T.	ca
Lugg, J. Lt. <i>Royal Artillery</i> .	ho	Meadows, John A. N.	ca
Lyal, George	ho	Medhurst, W H. d. d. & fam.	sh
Lyons, Alexr. <i>Tavern keeper</i>	ho	Medhurst, jr, W. H.	sh
Macandrew, J.	sh	Meer Sasson Moshu	sh
Macculloch, Alex.	sh	Mello, A. A. de	ca
Macgowan, D. J., n. d. & fam	ni	Melrose, W	ca
Macgregor, R.	ca	Melvyn John <i>P. C.</i>	ho
Mackay, Eneas J.	am	Mennecker C V	ho
Mackean, Thomas W. L. & fam	ho	Mercer, Hon. W T	ho
Mackenzie, D. W.	ca	Merwanjee Dadabhoy	ca
Mackenzie, Kenneth R.	sh	Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia	ca
Mackenzie, C. D.	sh	Merwanjee Eduljee,	ca
Mackenzie, S.	ca	Meufing, W. A.	ho
Mackertoom, M. S.	ca	Michaelroy — <i>P. C.</i>	ho
MacLachlan, J. E.	ca	Middleton, & John fam.	ma
Maclehoose, James	ho	Miller —	ho
Maclean, A. C.	ho	Millar 2d T. Lt. <i>Ceylon Rifles</i> .	ho
Maclean, J. L	sh	Millar, John	ea
Macleod, M. A.	ca	Miller, Dr	wh
Malooobhoy Donghersee	sh	Miller, John	sh
Malthy, Charles	sh	Milne, James	am
Man, James Lawrence	ca	Milne, Rev. W. C. and family	sh
Maneckjee Bomanjee	ca	Minchin, Captn. 95th	ho
Maneckjee Nanabhoy	ca	Minchin, Lieut. 95th.	ho
Maneckjee Pestonjee Taback	ca	Mitchell J.	ho
Mohamed Ally Motabhoy	ca	Mitchell, William H. and fam	ho
Maneckjee Pestonjee	ca	Mitchell, E R	ho
Margesson, H. D.	ca	Mitchell George P. C.	ho
Marcal, Honorio A.	ma	Mitton, Thos	ho
Marjoribanks Doct. Samuel	ca	Mohamed Pudmey Muscatee,	ca
Markwick, Charles	ho	Moladina Noorrahmed	ca
Markwick, Jr. —	ho	Moncier, Thomas	sh
Marques, D P	ca	Monicou, Pierre	he
Marques, F F	ca	Montigny, M. de	sh
Marques, José M.	ma	Moore, H	ho
Marques, Manoel V.	ho	Moore, William <i>abs</i>	ca
Marsh, W T	ho	Moosah Hassam	ca
Marshall S. ( <i>Sheriff's Officer</i> )	ho	Morgan, Edward	ho
Mas, H. E Don Sinibaldo de	ho	Morrison, William, n. d. and fam	ho
Matheson, W. F. S.	ho	Morris Mrs.	ho
Matheon, C. S.	sh	Morrison, John G	ho
Mathewa, I. H. and fam.	ho	Morrison, Martin C	am
Maveety, J. ( <i>Tavern Keeper</i> )	ho	Morrison, George S	ho
Maxwell, Lt. 95th.	ho	Morrison, W.	ho
May, C and fam	ho	Morse, W. H.	ca
McCartee n. d., D. B.	ni	Moses, A. R. B.	ca
McClatchie, Rev. T. and fam	sh	Moul, Alfred	ca

Moul, George	ca	Pedder, lieut. William	ho
Moul, Henry	ca	Peerbhoy Yacoob	ca
Muir, J. D.	am	Penrose, Wm. <i>Tavern Keeper.</i>	ho
Muirhead, Rev. W. and family	sh	Percival, A.	ho
Muncherjee Sapooree Lung.	ca	Pereira, Ignacio de A	ho
Muncherjee Jevunjee Mehta	ca	Pereira, Edward	ho
Muncherjee Nesserwanjee,	ca	Pereira, J. Lourenco	ca
Muncherjee Frammurjee,	ca	Pereira, B. A.	ca
Mur, J Manuel	ca	Pereira, Manoel L. R.	ho
Murray, John Ivor, M. D. wusung		Perkins, George and fam	ho
Murray, H	ca	Perkins, George	ca
Murrow, Y J	ho	Pestonjee Dinshawjee	ca
Murrow, L. E.	ca	Pestonjee Framjee Cama	ca
Mylius, Capt. R. <i>Ceylon Rifles.</i>	ho	Pestonjee Jamsetjee Motiwalla	ca
Nanjee Sah Mohated	ca	Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee	ca
Nanjee Yacoob	ca	Pestonjee Rustomjee	ca
Napier, Charles	ho	Phillips, Robt.	ho
Napier, Hon. G. <i>abs</i>	ho	Phillips, J	ho
Neave, Thomas D.	ho	Phillpotts, lieut-col. G. and fam	ho
Nesserwanjee Byramjee Fack.	ca	Phillpotts, lieut. H.	ho
Nesserwanjee Framjee,	ca	Piccopic, W. N.	sh
Nesserwanjee Ardasir Bhanja	ca	Piccopic, T. C.	ho
Nesserwanjee Bomanjee Mody	ca	Pierce, Wm G	ca
Nasserwanjee Hormusjee N.	ca	Pitcher, M. W.	ca
Newman, G. W.	ho	Platt, Charles	ca
Newton, J. <i>Surgeon C. Rifles</i>	ho	Pollard, E. H.	ca
Niel, R. & fam. <i>Albion House</i>	ho	Ponder, Stephen	ca
Noor Mohamed Kamal	ca	Potter, M. L.	sh
Noor Mohamed Datoobhoy,	ca	Potter, W.	sh
Noronha, Jozé M. de	ho	Potter, D. <i>abs</i>	sh
Noronha, D.	ho	Powell, Dr.	ho
Norton, W. M.	ho	Power, J. C. and fam	ho
Nowrojee Cursetjee,	ca	Prattent, J. R.	ho
Nowrojee Nesserwanjee	sh	Priestman, C. J.	am
Nowrojee Maneckjee Lungrana	ca	Purdon, James	ca
Noyes, C. H.	ho	Pustau, William	ca
Nye, Clement D.	ca	Pyke, Thomas	ca
Nye, E. C. H.	ca	Quarterman, Rev. J. W.	ni
Oakley, Horace	ca	Quin, M	ho
Olding, J. A.	ho	Quin, James	ho
Oliveira, J. J. d'	ca	Rains, Lieut. 95th.	ho
Olmsted, Henry M.	ca	Rangel, Segismundo	ca
Outeiro, Joze M. d'	ho	Rangel, R.	ho
Ozorio, Candido J.	ca	Rangel, Jayme	ca
Pages, Leon	ma	Rangel, Floriano A.	ho
Pallanjee Dorabjee,	ma	Rankin, Rev. H. V. and fam.	ni
Pallanjee Dorabjee Lalaca	ca	Rathbone, William	ca
Pallanjee Nesserwanjee	ca	Rawle, S. B. and family	ho
Parish, Frank	sh	Rawson, Samuel, and family	ca
Park, James Dickson	ca	Reiche, F.	ca
Parker, Norcott d'E <i>abs</i>	ho	Reid, Frank W	am
Parker, W d'Esterre	ho	Reine, P. B. Major C. <i>Rifles</i>	ho
Parker, Capt. P.	ho	Remedios, J. B. dos	ca
Parker, Rev. P., m. d. and fam	ca	Rémi, D.	sh
Parkes, H. S. <i>abs</i>	sh	Reynvaan, H. G. I.	ca
Parkin, W. W.	ca	Ribeiro, J. C. V.	ho
Pearson G. Lt. <i>Ceylon Rifles.</i>	ho	Richards, P. F.	sh
Pedder, W. H.	am	Rickett, John, and family	ho

Richards, Rev. William L.	fu	Saur, Julius, and family	sh
Rienaecker, R	ho	Scarth, John	sh
Ripley, Philip W. and family	ca	Schumacher, G. A.	ho
Risk, J.	ho	Schwemann, D. W.	ca
Ritchie, A. A.	ca	Scott, William	ho
Ritchie, John <i>Tavern Keeper.</i>	ho	Scott, Adam	ho
Rizios, A	ho	Scrymgeour, David	ho
Rizzolati, Rev. Joseph	ho	Seabra, Francisco A.	ca
Roberts, Rev. I. J. <i>abs</i>	ea	Seare, Benjamin and family	ma
Roberts, Joseph L.	ca	Sedick Omar	ca
Roberts, O. E.	ca	Seth, S. A.	ca
Robertson, D. B.	sh	Shakally Mearally	ca
Robertson, George	ho	Shank Tayeb Furjoolabhoj	ca
Robinson, William F.	sh	Shaik Davood	ca
Rocha, José J.	ho	Shaik Ahmed	ca
Rodrick, Anthony	ho	Shaw, Charles	sh
Roiner, Henry <i>P. C.</i>	ho	Shaw, W.	sh
Romthala Ameer	ca	Sherard, R. B.	ho
Romthala Versey,	ca	Shortrede, Andrew	ho
Roose, William R.	ho	Shuck, Rev. J. L. and family	sh
Ross, J. B.	sh	Sichel, M.	ca
Ross, W. F.	ho	Siemssen, G. T.	ca
Rothwell, Richard	ca	Sillar, John C.	sh
Rowe, John	ca	Sillar, D.	sh
Rowe, J. R.	wh	Silva, Marciano da	ca
Royos, Jacinto	am	Silva, Jozé M.	ho
Roza, Jezuino da	am	Silva, Quentiliano da	ca
Rozario, Florencio do	ho	Silva, Ignacio M. da	ma
Rozario, L. A.	ca	Silveira, F C P de	ho
Rozario, C. E.	ho	Silveira, Albino de	ca
Rusden, J.	sh	Silviera, Albino P.	ho
Russell George <i>P. C.</i>	ho	Simoens, Manoel	ca
Russell, Rev. W. A.	ni	Sinclair, Fraser	ca
Rustomjee Burjorjee,	ca	Sinclair, C. A.	ni
Rustomjee Byramjee,	ca	Skinner, John	ca
Rustomjee Jalbhoy	ca	Smelt, C. T. 2d Lt. C. Rifles	ho
Rustomjee Merwanjee Nalear.	ca	Smith, Dr.	wh
Rustomjee Pestonjee C.	ca	Smith, John and family	ma
Rustomjee Pestonjee Motiwalla	ca	Smith, Arthur	ca
Rustomjee Ruttonjee,	ca	Smith, E M	sh
Rustomjee Framjee Mehta	ca	Smith, James	ho
Rutherford, Robert	ho	Smith, J. Mackrill and family	sh
Kutter, Henry	ca	Smith, J. Caldecott	sh
Ryan, Mrs.	ho	Smith, H. H.	ca
Ryder, C.	ca	Smith, Frederick and fam	ho
Sadarkhan Jaserkhan	ca	Smith, Richard	am
Sage, William	ma	Smith, W and fam	ho
Sailey Mohamed	ca	Smithers J. Clerk & Usher S. C.	ho
Samjee Lalljee,	ca	Snow, E. N.	ho
Sanchez, Jozé	ho	Soames, Capt. of Str. Canton	ca
Sanders, Charles <i>abs</i>	ca	Soares, Francisco	ma
Sandoval, Juan B. de <i>abs</i>	ma	Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadihah	ca
Santos, Antonio dos	sh	Sorabjee Pestonjee	sh
Sapooree Bomanjee,	ca	Solomon David	ca
Sargent, Lt. 95th.	ho	Souza, Miguel de	ho
Sassoon, Abdala David	ca	Souza, Florencio de	ho
Sassoon, R. David	ca	Speer, Rev. William <i>abs</i>	ca
Saul, R. Powell, and fam.	sh	Spooner, C. W.	sh

St. Croix, Nicholas de	ca	Wadman, Edward	ni
St. Croix, George de	ca	Walkinshaw, W.	ca
St. Hill, Henry	ho	Walker, J. T.	ca
St. John, St. Andrew, Lieut.	ho	Walker, J.	ho
Stanton, Rev. Vincent & fam.	ho	Walters, Col. 95th.	ho
Staveley, Hon. maj-gen. W.	ho	Ward, M. 2d Lt. C. Rifles	ho
Steele Thos. <i>Tavern Keeper.</i>	ho	Warden, H. H.	ca
Steedman, Rev. S. W.	ho	Wardley, W. H.	ca
Stevens, D.	ho	Wardner, Rev. N. and fam	sh
Stewart, Patrick, and family	ma	Warner, Mrs.	ho
Still, C. F.	ho	Waters, Charles	ea
Stirling, Hon. Paul I.	ho	Watson, T Boswell, & fam.	ma
Strachan, George	sh	Watson, J P	sh
Strachan, Robert	ho	Way, Rev. R. Q. and fam	ni
Stronach, Rev. Alex. & fam	am	Weatherly, James	sh
Stronach, Rev. John	am	Webb, Edward	sh
Stuart, Charles J F	ho	Weiss, Charles	ho
Sturgis, James P.	ma	West, L.	sh
Sturgis, Robert S.	ca	Whilden, Rev. B W and fam	ca
Suacardo, Ricardo T. <i>Keeper</i>	ho	White, James and fam	sh
Sucetmal Nutoomull,	ca	White, Rev. M. C.	fu
Sullivan, G. G. and family	ni	Whittall, James	ca
Summers, James	ho	Widderfield, John	ho
Sword, John D. <i>abs</i>	ca	Wiener, A. G.	ho
Swettenham, Lt. 95th.	ho	Wiese, L.	ca
Syle, Rev. E. and family	sh	Wight, Rev. J K & fam	ni
Tait, James	am	Wilks, jr. J.	sh
Talmage, Rev. John V. N. <i>abs</i>	am	Wilkinson, Alfred	ca
Tarmohamed Naincey	ca	Wilkinson, Francis	ho
Tarrant, William	ho	Williams, C. D	ho
Tarrant, H J.	ho	Williams, John <i>P. C.</i>	ho
Tattershall, Captn. C. R.	ho	Williams, F D	sh
Taylor, Rev. C. M. D. and fam.	sh	Williams, S. Wells and family	ca
Teesdale, lieut. C. B.	ho	Williams, John	ca
Thompson, John	am	Wills, C.	sh
Thorburn, W	sh	Wilson, Alexander	ho
Thorburn, R. F.	sh	Wilson, R. E.	am
Thorne, A.	sh	Winiberg H. & fam. <i>T. Keeper.</i>	ho
Tinawy, Joseph	ca	Winch, J. H	sh
Tozer, Frederick	ho	Winchester, C. A. and fam	am
Trotter, G. A.	ho	Wise, John <i>absent</i>	sh
Trubshaw, James	ca	Withington, James	sh
Turner, James, <i>Tavern Keeper</i>	ho	Wolcott, Henry G.	sh
Twynham, Lt. G. S.	ho	Woodgate, W.	ho
Ullet, R. B.	sh	Worthington, James	ca
Urmson, G.	ca	Wright, James M.	ca
Vacher, W. H.	ca	Wright, J. F. E.	ho
Vandenberg, A F	ca	Wylie, A.	sh
Van Loffelt, J. P.	ca	Yates, Rev. M. T. and family	sh
Vaucher, Fritz	ca	Young, A. I.	sh
Veerjee Rahim	ca	Young, James H.	ho
Vidigal, Antonio de	ho	Young, W. B. Capt. R. Artill.	ho
Viegas, A. and family	ca	Young, James T. <i>Keeper.</i>	ho
Viegas, L.	ca	Young, Rev. W. and family	am
Viera, L. F.	ho	Yanovitch, Stefano	ho
Wade, T. F.	ho	Zanolle, Jules	ma

## SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING LISTS.

Total number of names in the alphabetical list of foreigners...	980
Number of those who have their families.....	94
Commercial Houses, or Agencies.....	150
Residents at Canton and Whampoa.....	329
English.....	95
Parsees.....	80
Moors, Arabs &c.....	56
Americans.....	50
French, Germans, Swiss, Armenians, &c.....	22
Portuguese.....	26
Residents at Shánghái (mostly English).....	125
Residents at Ningpo.....	19
Residents at Fuhchau.....	10
Residents at Amoy.....	24

## TABLE OF DISTANCES IN STATUTE MILES.

Measured by *Lieut. G. V. Fox, U. S. N.*

From Canton to	Whampoa, East end of Newtown...	12
	First Bar.....	14
	Second Bar.....	25
	Bogue.....	38
	Lintin.....	69
From Macao to	Hongkong .....	98
	Macao.....	88
	Cumsingmoon.....	17
	Macao, through Capsingmoon.....	44
	Do. South side of Lantao.....	41
From Hongkong to	Cumsingmoon .....	40
	Amoy.....	354
	Fuhchau fú,.....	583
	Ningpo.....	912
	Shánghái, through Formosa Channel	1,033
From St. Francisco to	Do. east of Formosa I.....	1,326
	Manila'.....	770
	Singapore.....	1,680
	Batavia.....	2,157
	Honolulu.....	5,678
	San Francisco, by Great Circle....	6,414
	Do. due bearing.....	7,514
	Honolulu .....	2,440

# ENGLISH AND CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1850,

REIGNING THE THIRTEENTH OF THE REIGN OF TAU KWANG.

Jan.	11 & 12 m.	12 & Feb. 1 m.	1 & Mar. 2 m.	1 & April. 3 m.	2 & May. 4 m.	3 & June. 5 m.	4 & July. 6 m.	5 & Aug. 7 m.	6 & Sept. 8 m.	7 & Oct. 9 m.	8 & Nov. 10 m.	9 & Dec. 11 m.		
1 tu	19	1 f	30	1 f	18	1 m	19	1 s	21	1 m	22	1 f	28	1 s
2 w	20	2 s	31	2 s	19	2 tu	20	2 s	22	2 f	25	2 w	29	2 m
3 th	21	3 s	22	3 s	20	3 w	21	3 f	22	3 w	26	3 th	30	3 s
4 f	22	4 m	23	4 m	21	4 tu	22	4 s	23	4 tu	25	4 s	28	4 f
5 s	23	5 tu	24	5 tu	22	5 f	23	5 s	24	5 w	26	5 f	29	5 s
6 S	24	6 w	25	6 w	23	6 s	24	6 m	25	6 f	27	6 s	1	6 f
7 m	25	7 th	26	7 th	24	7 s	25	7 tu	26	7 s	28	7 m	3	7 s
8 tu	26	8 f	27	8 f	25	8 m	26	8 w	27	8 s	29	8 tu	4	8 s
9 w	27	9 s	28	9 s	26	9 tu	27	9 tu	28	9 s	29	9 tu	5	9 s
10 th	28	10 S	29	10 S	27	10 w	28	10 f	29	10 m	1	10 w	6	9 m
11 f	29	11 w	30	11 m	28	11 tu	29	11 s	30	11 tu	1	10 tu	7	10 S
12 s	30	12 tu	31	12 f	29	12 s	30	12 s	1	12 w	3	12 f	7	11 w
13 S	1	13 w	2	13 s	2	13 m	2	13 tu	4	13 s	5	13 f	8	13 S
14 m	2	14 tu	3	14 f	1	14 S	3	14 tu	3	14 f	6	14 w	9	14 m
15 tu	3	15 f	4	15 tu	2	15 m	4	15 w	4	15 s	6	15 m	10	15 tu
16 w	4	16 s	5	16 tu	3	16 tu	5	16 tu	4	16 s	7	16 tu	11	16 w
17 th	5	17 s	6	17 tu	4	17 f	6	17 m	8	17 w	9	17 s	12	17 tu
18 f	6	18 m	7	18 m	5	18 tu	7	18 s	7	18 tu	9	18 tu	13	18 w
19 s	7	19 tu	8	19 tu	6	19 tu	8	19 w	10	19 f	11	19 m	13	19 tu
20 S	8	20 w	9	20 tu	7	20 s	9	20 tu	11	20 w	12	20 tu	14	19 s
21 m	9	21 tu	10	21 tu	8	21 S	10	21 tu	12	21 S	13	21 w	15	20 S
22 tu	10	22 f	11	22 f	9	22 w	11	22 s	13	22 m	14	22 tu	16	21 m
23 w	11	23 s	12	23 s	10	23 tu	12	23 S	14	23 tu	15	23 f	17	22 m
24 th	12	24 s	13	24 tu	11	24 w	13	24 f	15	24 w	17	24 tu	19	23 s
25 f	13	25 m	14	25 tu	12	25 tu	14	25 s	17	25 tu	18	25 tu	21	24 s
26 s	14	26 tu	15	26 s	15	26 w	17	26 f	18	26 m	19	26 tu	21	25 s
27 S	15	27 w	14	27 s	16	27 m	16	27 f	18	27 s	20	27 f	23	26 m
28 m	16	28 tu	15	28 S	17	28 tu	17	28 S	19	28 w	20	28 w	24	27 f
29 tu	17	29 f	18	29 w	18	29 tu	20	29 w	21	29 tu	22	29 S	25	28 s
30 w	18	30 tu	19	30 tu	19	30 tu	21	30 tu	22	30 tu	23	30 tu	27	30 tu
31 th	19	31 S	17	31 S	18	31 S	17	31 S	19	31 S	20	31 S	24	31 tu